



Daily Report

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General

Japan's Watanabe To Present Views to U.S.
*OW1002104193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030
GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] Tokyo, February 10 (XINHUA)—Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe will present Japanese views on bilateral and global issues to the Clinton administration when he visits Washington this week, a Foreign Ministry official said here today.

Watanabe's visit, the very first official contact between Japan and the new U.S. Administration, is not intended to negotiate specific issues, but to reaffirm Japan-U.S. partnership as crucial to peace and stability in the post Cold War era, the official told reporters at a background briefing on Watanabe's 4-day U.S. visit.

The talks between the Japanese foreign minister, who leaves here on the trip tomorrow, and U.S. high-ranking officials could cover various subjects ranging from the world economy, bilateral trade issues to relations with China and Russia and the future security framework in the Asia-Pacific region, he said.

On bilateral ties, the official noted that Japan is aware of the trade imbalance between the two nations, but blame should not be put only on one side. Japan would not "let individual issues damage the entire relationship" between the two countries.

Watanabe might also exchange ideas with U.S. officials on how to strengthen the United Nations system and structure in the light of the present situation.

Answering a question at the briefing, he said that whether Russian President Boris Yeltsin would be invited to the July G-7 summit in Tokyo would be decided by the seven industrialized countries, adding that no decision in this regard had been made yet.

U.S. Close To Endorsing Bosnia Peace Plan
*OW0902133093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302
GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] London, January 9 (XINHUA)—The United States is about to commit itself to a negotiated settlement on Bosnia, the London TIMES reported today. The settlement was proposed by the European Community and United Nations peace envoys Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance.

A British official in touch with President Bill Clinton's decision-making team told the TIMES the message he got from Washington made him believe that "at the last moment, the Owen-Vance peace process seems set to continue."

He said the U.S. has been swayed by European criticism of any plan to ease an arms embargo against Bosnia.

Russian experts have told Washington that arming Bosnian Muslims would encourage Russian nationalists to respond by supplying weapons and fuel to Serbs, he said.

The U.S.-proposed plan to enforce a no-fly zone over Bosnia also "has been put on the back burner," he added.

The Owen-Vance plan, which enjoyed wide support at the Geneva peace conference on former Yugoslavia, asserts the integrity of the Bosnian state while delegating much authority to self-governing provinces.

U.S. reaction to the Owen-Vance plan last week was that it was wrong in principle—because it ratified Serbian gains achieved partly by "ethnic cleansing" and because it was virtually impossible to implement.

Members of the Clinton administration in the past had supported the arming of Bosnian Muslims and limited air strikes against Serbian targets.

However, the report said, the Clinton administration will insist on some changes in the plan, including possibly requiring the Serbs to give up some of the territory that Geneva peace-makers had assigned to the Muslims.

The administration will want stronger guarantees for Bosnian minorities living in Serb- and Croat-dominated provinces.

In addition, the U.S. also wants NATO to play a more active role in seeing that Serb heavy guns are dismantled, the report said.

Owen Dismisses Resignation Reports

*OW1002113493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117
GMT 10 Feb 93*

[Text] London, February 10 (XINHUA)—The European Community peace envoy David Owen today dismissed reports that he might resign if U.S. President Bill Clinton sends his own envoy to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In an interview with BBC radio, Owen said, "I don't think there is any problem with that at all."

Owen said, if the U.S. wants to send somebody to look after the former Yugoslavia, "it is much more likely they will become very well informed on the subject and can discuss the issues with all of us."

Owen and UN envoy Cyrus Vance have worked out a peace plan to divide the former Yugoslav republic into 10 semi-autonomous provinces.

But a U.S. decision to support the plan is still pending.

An aide to U.S. President Bill Clinton was quoted as saying that the U.S. is ready to send ground troops to Bosnia-Herzegovina as part of U.N.-NATO mission to enforce the peace plan.

A U.S. peace initiative would be announced, probably this week, which is said to include the use of troops, tighter sanctions against Serbia, more humanitarian aid and a special envoy to negotiate a comprehensive ceasefire.

UN Chief: Peace Prospects Reduced*OW0902235293 Beijing XINHUA in English 2300
GMT 9 Feb 93*

[Text] United Nations, February 9 (XINHUA)—The UN chief said today that as the Bosnian Government "declined to meet the other two sides" involved in the conflict in the country, the possibility of reaching agreed solutions to the issue had been reduced.

In a report sent to the Security Council today, UN Secretary-General Butrus-Ghali briefed council members on the developments in the peace talks for Bosnia and Hercegovina held at the UN headquarters from February 3 to 8.

The talks were moved from Geneva to New York by the co-chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance and David Owen, in an effort to reach agreement with all the three parties on a map dividing Bosnia into 10 semi-autonomous provinces.

The other two major items on the agenda are the constitutional principles and the military and other issues.

In the meantime, Fred Eckhard, spokesman for Vance and Owen, told reporters today that "we are primarily waiting for the U.S. Administration to announce its policy on Bosnia after which the consultations can proceed substantially to deal with the plan."

Earlier reports indicated that the Clinton administration would announce its proposals on the Bosnian conflict sometime this week.

Observers here said one of the reasons that the Bosnian Government refused to agree to the Vance-Owen plan was to wait and see what the United States would offer. The U.S. Government had accused the Bosnian Serbs of aggression, which it said should not be rewarded.

However, the new permanent representative of the United States to the U.N., Magdaleine Albright, said Monday night [8 February] that "the U.S. Government has been very supportive of the Vance-Owen process."

Butrus-Ghali's report also said the Bosnian Government side took the position that "it was not willing to discuss either the provincial boundaries or the interim governmental arrangements."

The Bosnian Serb side, the report said, continued to maintain that many predominantly Serb areas had been excluded from Serb majority provinces and that it would accept and sign the map only if the populations of contested areas were consulted.

That condition was rejected by the co-chairmen, according to the report, on the ground that there had been "so much ethnic cleansing and displacement of population in Bosnia and Hercegovina" that such consultations would not be democratic.

The report recalled that the Bosnian Croat side had already signed the map as well as the proposed constitutional principles.

During the New York talks, the co-chairmen also submitted a revised map with modifications in the proposed provincial boundaries in the hope that it might be acceptable to all the three parties.

However, the report said, the map was rejected by the Bosnian Serb side and the co-chairmen remained committed to their original proposals.

Conflicting Views Over Former Yugoslavia Noted*OW1002104293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1025
GMT 10 Feb 93*

["Roundup"]

[Text] Bonn, February 9 (XINHUA)—German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel consulted with the Clinton administration on European-American relations during his visit to Washington on February 4.

He was the first high-ranking European Community official to do so.

Two days later, officials and defense experts from the 16 NATO nations gathered in Munich to discuss international security issues. The common topic for the two events was how to help end the 11-month-long war in the former Yugoslavia.

Germany has been concerned with the situation from the very beginning. It with other EC Nations recognized the Croatian and Slovenian republics following their announcements of independence.

However, the war in former Yugoslavia has continued to spread despite all international efforts to bring it to an end. Both the European Community and the United Nations Security Council have so far failed in their mediations.

The United Nations sent former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the European Community sent former British Foreign Secretary Lord Owen to chair the Geneva peace conference on the issue which opened last September.

The conference was moved to the U.N. headquarters in New York on February 1 when the three warring factions in Bosnia failed to reach agreement on what the co-chairmen had envisioned.

Last week, the international mediators held a series of negotiations with representatives of the three parties. But the result was nothing more than "a process of going two steps forward and one step back".

However, the EC supported the peace plan proposed by Vance and Owen. It also tried to seek support from the United States.

But the U.S. side said it needs time to draft its policy towards Bosnia-Hercegovina. U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin said the Clinton administration was planning to play a more positive role in solving the former Yugoslavia crisis.

The west has proposed three possible solutions to the conflict.

The first is the Vance-Owen peace plan of dividing Bosnia into 10 semi-autonomous provinces. The EC described the plan as the "only realistic and constructive solution".

But the U.S. side said the plan laid too much stress on regional division and made too many concessions to Serbia.

The second scheme includes the bombardment of Serbian positions which would endanger U.N. peace-keeping troops in that region.

And the third solution is to lift the arms ban to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Local public opinion said this might be a possible way for the Clinton administration to save its face and extricate itself from the Balkans. Germany also agreed to lift the arms ban to that area.

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said, "If we can't help them ourselves, we should provide them with opportunities to defend themselves".

However, the Western nations are worried that this solution could lead the Russians to provide weapons to Serbia, thus escalating the crisis.

UN Called To Focus Social Aid on Poverty
OW0902044693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0417
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Vienna, February 8 (XINHUA)—China today called on the United Nations to focus its social aid programs on helping developing countries solve such problems as poverty, unemployment, hunger, illiteracy and disease.

Addressing the 33rd session of the UN's Commission for Social Development, Chen Shiqu, head of the Chinese delegation, said the organisation should "address the issue of social development from a strategic height of maintaining world peace and promoting the common progress of mankind."

He said apart from the problems of regional, ethnical and religious conflicts, the world was also being hurt by the worsening trade relations between developed and developing countries and the widening gap in production and income between the two. The per capita income of rich countries was, he pointed out, 150 times more than that in the poor.

"The international economic competition has become more intense and the economic environment of the developing countries is deteriorating. Heavy debt burdens and the inequitable trade system plus natural disasters have seriously impeded economic and social development of many developing countries," he said.

He said there will be no world peace and development to speak of if the present situation on international trade, protectionist policy by developed countries and debt remain unchanged.

Human Rights Envoy on Fight Against Racism
OW0902223993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1955
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Geneva, February 9 (XINHUA)—China today urged the world community to combat racism and racial discrimination, the most serious violations of human rights at present in the world.

The statement was made here by Chen Wangxia, a member of the Chinese delegation at the 49th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.

Over the past twenty years, the U.N. has initiated two decades to combat racism and racial discrimination in order to completely eliminate the racism and racial discrimination.

"The achievements of the decades are self-evident," said Chen.

"However, we can not but notice with regret that some of the major objectives embodied in the program of action for the second decade have not been completely fulfilled."

There is tendency of spreading and development of some forms of racism in some regions, she said, adding, "there are frequent occurrence of ethnic conflicts, xenophobic disturbances and even violence and bloodshed."

"All these have gravely threatened security and development in the concerned regions and even endangered world peace and stability," stressed Chen.

China upholds that the program of action for the third decade should continue to aim at promoting equal enjoyment of the fundamental rights and freedoms by all peoples without distinction as to race, color or ethnic origins.

The Chinese delegate noted, "It should be once again declared that all forms of racism and racial discrimination... constitute the most serious violations of human rights... and that all possible measures be taken to fight against them."

She urged the U.N., regional organizations and governments to strengthen their cooperation and adopt more effective and sustainable measures to uproot all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

Mentioning the situation in South Africa, she said the "aspiration of racial equality" is yet to be realized.

She stressed, "The South African Government must adopt practical and effective measures to remove the obstacles to the negotiations, stop racial violence and resume constitutional negotiations...."

Reportage on Cambodian Situation, UNTAC**Weapons Removal Banned**

OW0902194493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 9 (XINHUA)—The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) announced today that no weapons could be withdrawn from containment sites.

Speaking to reporters here, a UNTAC spokesman said military forces for the Phnom Penh government had agreed they would not take weapons from their sites.

Some local armed forces of the Phnom Penh regime even had requested that weapons be withdrawn from the sites. But UNTAC rejected the request.

According to a UNTAC report, of the 53,000 weapons handed over to UNTAC from the three factions, the Phnom Penh regime handed in over 41,000 weapons.

FUNCINPEC Members Attacked

OW0902194693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 9 (XINHUA)—Members of FUNCINPEC (the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia) have been attacked repeatedly by unidentified groups in recent weeks, the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said today.

UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt said at a briefing today that an unidentified person launched a B-40 rocket at a FUNCINPEC party office in Chikreng District, 50 kilometers east of Siem Reap Province.

The rocket hit the roof, injuring five people asleep inside the building. Injuries were limited to the arms and legs, he said.

According to recent press releases, Chin Saroeun was killed by a group of unidentified persons on January 31. Chin was head of FUNCINPEC's Electoral Committee in Roka Khnor Commune, Kompong Cham Province.

One report suggested Chin was gunned down by police officers of the Phnom Penh regime.

Another incident also took place on January 31 around 11 P.M., said another release, when a group of soldiers from the Phnom Penh regime arrested a FUNCINPEC member at his residence in Balat village, Norea Commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province.

Soldiers blindfolded the man and took him to an unknown destination. On February 1, the same soldiers returned to the village and arrested five more FUNCINPEC members, it added.

So far, FUNCINPEC has not received any news of the missing persons. The party has asked UNTAC to investigate the matter.

Falt said that a group of unidentified soldiers launched an attack in Bakan District, northern province of Pursat which lasted from 11:30 P.M. Monday to 2 A.M. today.

Equipped with all sorts of weapons, they attacked six places, including UNTAC's district office; killed five local people; and injured 16 others, he added.

EC To Take Strong Stance in Trade Talks

OW0902151193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Brussels, February 9 (XINHUA)—The European Community (EC) said Monday although it would take a strong stance in the next U.S.-European steel trade talks, it hoped to resolve their trade dispute through discussions.

At the plenary session of the European Parliament at Strasbourg Monday, many legislators urged the EC commission to retaliate against the U.S. decision to levy a 109 percent tariff on steel imports from EC countries beginning January 27.

They wanted the community to limit the import of certain U.S. products and in that way, balance trade losses on both sides.

Padraig Flynn, EC social and economic commissioner, told legislators that U.S. trade sanctions were "unreasonable and unacceptable."

He said the EC had hoped to solve the dispute through discussions lest a trade war result. In view of the U.S. decision, the commissioner said the EC reserves the right to take all remedial steps.

The tariff reportedly will affect two million tons of annual EC steel exports worth one billion dollars to the community.

The two sides are scheduled to hold high level talks on the matter in Washington Thursday.

U.S. Firms Seeking Opportunities in Vietnam

OW0902194893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] New York, February 9 (XINHUA)—With the United States loosening its economic embargo of Vietnam, more and more U.S. firms are seeking business opportunities there.

In 1992 a total of 113 American firms went to Hanoi, up from 20 in 1991, including some big firms such as Boeing, Kodak, Du Pont and Kellogg, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reported today.

This week, a group of 26 U.S. firms are in Hanoi for a round of meetings and briefings with Vietnamese officials.

The Bush administration decision in December to relax the sanctions by permitting U.S. firms to open offices and sign tentative contracts was supposed to give U.S. companies a boost, but the action sent a wake-up call to the Asian and European businesses already in Vietnam to accelerate their efforts before the Americans come in full force, the paper said.

When the embargo eventually ends, U.S. firms will have an advantage that may help them make up for lost time—the Vietnamese are already familiar with their products, the paper said.

The paper predicted a potentially rich market for U.S. firms there. "Vietnam is no longer the impoverished, war-ravaged country it was when most Americans last focused on it," the paper said. "The nation is developing its abundant deposits of oil, coal and other minerals, is strategically located in the heart of the world's fastest-growing region and has a highly educated, hard-working population."

NAFTA Said To Impede Malaysian Exports

OW0902195593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, February 9 (XINHUA)—The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) will slow and reduce Malaysian exports to the trading bloc by some five percent a year, according to a local entrepreneur.

Patrick Lim, president of the Malaysian Investors' Association, said the volume of the affected exports may amount to 1 billion ringgit (about 0.385 billion U.S. dollars).

In a paper presented at a conference here today, Lim said NAFTA's rules of the "origin of raw materials", particularly of textiles and motor vehicles, would bring about a displacement of exports from Asia to the United States.

He said the U.S., a major trade partner of Malaysia, may divert its imports from Malaysia to Mexico and other Latin American countries.

The latter's advantages include geographical proximity to the North American market, the time factor and the dislocation of investment, he added.

Lim predicted that by the end of the century, Malaysia would feel "forcefully" the impact of NAFTA especially in the dislocation of direct investments to the NAFTA countries.

He believed that an increase in trade and investment between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Far East could partially ease the NAFTA impact.

New Emphasis on 'Economic Espionage' Viewed

HK1002062293 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Jan 93 p 7

[Article by Li Wenyun (2621 2429 0061): "War of Economic Espionage War Intensifies Increasingly"]

[Text] The Cold War has ended but another "war" is heating up, which is the espionage war—also called the "smokeless war"—between nations. What is noteworthy is that, as international relations and the focus of all countries turn increasingly to economic activity, the hot spots of international espionage are also turning from the political and military to economic, scientific, and technological areas. The situation is no longer one of the East and West

blocs squaring off as enemies. The main battleground is now between the United States and its allies.

A forthcoming book in the United States, entitled "Friendly Spies," documents in detail economic espionage by countries like Germany, Japan, France, Israel, and the ROK; for example how French spies were caught planting "moles" in IBM. Some French special agents even attempted to steal confidential information about the Stealth bomber at a Lockheed airfield by disguising themselves as nuclear experts from delegations visiting the United States. Japanese trading firms all over the world make up a commercial intelligence network for all practical purposes, with the United States as one of its main targets. German firms concentrate more on private American firms and obtain valuable data mostly from the banking sector. The author of the book, Peter (Schweizer), citing a White House Office of Science and Technology Policy estimate, claimed that economic espionage by friendly countries costs the United States \$100 billion annually.

The increasingly serious threat posed by economic espionage activities have become a serious concern for U.S. officials and intelligence units. A CIA official said: "As the 21st century nears, economic considerations are increasingly tied up with national security. Economic might is the key to securing global power." An FBI official also said that it was critically important to obtain confidential information and technology with today's economic confrontation. Whoever secures this information and turns it to their economic advantage will win the contest.

As early as 1990, U.S. Government officials and congressional leaders pointed out that the focus of intelligence organizations would shift from fighting the Soviet Union to helping the United States to win in the world economic competition. To do this, the CIA took the following steps: Set up a special task force for making long-range evaluations of the impact of other countries' economic policies and the international economic climate, prepared itself to deal with the threat of economic espionage activities by foreign intelligence organizations, and proceeded to boost the number of agents stationed in foreign countries to make up obvious deficiencies in intelligence work.

Last April, the Bush administration's Central Intelligence Agency Director Robert Gates, explicitly pointed out in a speech that the administration had given intelligence organizations instructions that 40 percent of their work was to collect international economic information. Gates later specifically explained the three areas of the economic realm the organizations will be "working extensively" on. First, providing government decisionmakers with analyses of global economic trends, information on other countries' positions in international negotiations, and plans and other materials these countries have with which to gain a competitive advantage. Second, keeping a close watch on technological trends, especially technological breakthroughs in high-speed computers, semiconductor installations, and telecommunications. Third, guarding against

foreign spies stealing classified information from American firms. In line with the requirement for counter-economic espionage under the new situation, the intelligence budget in 1993's federal budget plan will top \$30 billion, an all-time high.

Obviously, the U.S. Government, Congress, the business community, and the intelligence organizations have come to a consensus on protecting American economic and technological information from opponents and actively collecting international economic, scientific and, technological information. This has become a matter of life and death for American economic security. Other Western countries have not taken the issue lightly either. And this will intensify the "smokeless war" between the United States and other countries.

U.S. Asked To Consider European Security

OW1002044793 Beijing XINHUA in English 0431
GMT 10 Feb 93

["News Analysis" by Li Hubing: "Why Europe Still Needs Americans"]

[Text] Brussels, February 9 (XINHUA)—At the Munich Security Conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) this week, West European military leaders appealed to the United States to keep in mind European security when reducing its military presence in Europe.

Apparently the call for the Americans to stay three years after the collapse of the East European bloc has originated from the present political and economic situation of eastern Europe and the defense capability of western Europe.

Although the possibility of the outbreak of a large-scale war in Europe is dim following the end of the Cold War, regional conflicts in the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe have posed new challenges to the continent. The civil war in the republics of the former Yugoslavia has made it clear that Europe is not stable.

The defense capability of West European countries is not strong enough to guarantee the security of the continent. A western European military union, proposed at the Maastricht Summit in December 1991, is still far from being specific enough to replace the NATO, which has the United States as its largest contributor.

France, which has been the chief initiator for the reduction of American presence in Europe, has also had a major policy change last month by agreeing to hand over the commanding power of the West European Military Union to NATO.

Now the question is whether the United States, which has spent tens of billions of dollars providing a protection umbrella for West Europe in the 40-year Cold War period, is still willing to continue shouldering this responsibility.

The Bill Clinton administration has made it clear that its priority is taking care of domestic problems.

U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin, while promising at the Munich conference that his country would not shake off its

responsibility for European security, announced that the U.S. military strength in Europe would be cut back to less than 100,000, one-third less than what President George Bush had agreed to.

Conference of Customs Administrations Opens

OW0902080093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Bangkok, February 9 (XINHUA)—The fourth conference of the customs administrations of Asia and the Pacific region began its three-day meeting here today to discuss regional customs issues and future cooperation.

Customs administrators and senior officials from countries of the region, including China, are attending the conference.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Thai Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemin urged customs administrations of the region to work closely to face new challenges arising in the region.

"Customs administrators worldwide continually face pressures from the international trade community and from their respective governments to provide a fast and efficient service to facilitate the flows of goods and passengers," he said.

Of course they also face pressures to protect their national heritage in the form of ancient artifacts and other antiquities, to protect their natural heritage in the form of endangered fauna and flora and to protect their community from many social problems arising from the illicit trade in narcotics, weapons and other goods liable to endanger public health, morals and safety, he said.

Customs administrators, he said, therefore must be constantly aware of their response to these pressures and improve their functions to meet these challenges.

Turning to the current conference, the minister urged the delegates to assess the opportunity to strengthen regional and cross-regional ties, to exchange views and experience on customs related matters and to set the future course for customs administrations of this region.

During the conference, the delegates will also consider the current problems facing the region and their solutions, regional trade liberalization in relation to customs procedures and future coordination in training of regional customs officials.

The conference will also select a successor to Thailand as the regional representative of the customs cooperation council.

U.S. Congressman Bill Archer Visits Burma

OW0902195293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Yangon, February 9 (XINHUA)—Congressman Bill Archer of the United States and his party arrived here this evening for a one-week working visit to Myanmar [Burma] at the invitation of the Myanmar Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The U.S. visitors were welcomed at Yangon [Rangoon] airport by Myanmar Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyunt Swe and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

UN Praises Yunnan's Anti-Narcotics Measures

OW0902143393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)—William F. Beachner, director of the Asian Center of the International Drug Control Program of the United Nations, recently praised anti-narcotics achievements made in Yunnan Province.

Beachner said that China is a victim of narcotics because of its proximity to the infamous "Golden Triangle"—one of the world's main drug production areas. The Chinese people are justified in taking measures to protect themselves from drugs, said Beachner.

He noted that China has made great achievements in the anti-narcotics drive. Last year, Yunnan Province seized three times more drugs than in the two previous years.

Beachner attended a meeting on a cooperative program involving China, Myanmar [Burma] and the International Drug Control Program of the United Nations here yesterday.

World in Post-Cold War Era Analyzed

OW0902135193 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No
24, 25 Dec 92 p 14-17

["Yearend" article by Tang Tianri (0781 1131 2480): "The Post-Bipolarization Year of Tremendous Changes"]

[Text] With drastic changes in the international situation, 1992 has been a very unusual year in the world's political arena because major incidents have occurred one after another.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union at the end of last year marked the end of the bipolar pattern which had existed for more than 40 years since the end of World War II. As a link between the past and future, the year was marked by the emergence of a complex, ever-changing world situation, and this will also be the trend of development in the future.

The World Is Moving Toward Multipolarization

With the end of the bipolar pattern, the United States, swollen with arrogance, became the world's only superpower. It hoped very much that the situation of a "first-class world" under the "monopoly of one country only" would emerge. The Bush government once proposed the building of a new world order under the leadership of the United States, but the U.S. ability was not equal to its ambition. In his state of the union message published in January this year, Bush, reversing the pitch of the past, made no mention of the issue of a "new world order." On the contrary, he discussed at length the domestic issues in the United States. He admitted that there were a lot of "troubles" in the United States and that it was necessary to "clean one's own house" first.

Needless to say, the United States is still the most powerful country in the world. However, during the period of the Bush government, the U.S. financial deficit rose from \$220.5 billion in 1990 to \$268.7 in 1991 and to \$290.2 billion in 1992; the unemployment rate rose from 6.6 percent in 1991 to the current 7.8 percent, with the number of unemployed people approaching 10 million. In the United States the total amount of individual debt, the total amount of enterprise debt, and the total amount of the federal government's debt were \$4.01 trillion, \$3.05 trillion, and \$4.01 trillion, respectively. U.S. President-elect Clinton also admitted: "The United States has changed from the world's greatest creditor nation to the world's greatest debtor nation, with a total debt of \$405 billion. How can such a country lead other countries?" Therefore, Clinton stressed that after he assumed the Presidency, his first priority would be to "revive the U.S. economy."

Judging from the current situation in which the major countries of the world are engaged in a competition to raise their overall national strength, the world is not moving toward "one pole," but toward multipolarization. Japan is now the world's second economic power after the United States and is striving to surpass the United States in GNP by the year 2025 in a bid to become the world's number one economic power. The total strength of the 12-nation EC is increasing. Its GNP has surpassed that of the United States. The GNP of Germany, one of the EC nations, is equivalent to the sum of the GNP of Britain and France. The rise of Japan and Germany poses a challenge to the "leading position" of the United States. Russia, one of the CIS states, is a huge country with rich natural resources. It has a strong industrial base, scientific and technological potential, and military capability. Once it is freed from difficulties, no one can underestimate the development of its overall national strength. China is increasing its overall national strength on the basis of the tremendous achievements in reform and opening to the outside world and is accelerating the pace of its modernization. By the middle of the next century, China's overall national strength will rank first in the world. Many Third World countries have become new industrial countries, and some are readjusting their development strategies to increase their overall national strength. Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger holds that "the new international system which is taking shape now is composed of the United States, Europe, China, Japan, the former Soviet Union, India, and many other smaller countries." The numerous facts of the past year show that the balance of forces among the big powers is undergoing a rapid change and that the trend toward multipolarization is becoming increasingly clear.

"West-West Conflict" Has Escalated Sharply

After disintegration of the Soviet Union, the West lost a common foe. The foundation of cohesion was shaken, and the difference among Western nations, which was suppressed during bipolarization, began to stand out. This is specifically shown in several areas.

In Economics and Trade. In the past year, the trade, currency and financial wars between the United States,

Europe, and Japan have developed to an acute degree that never happened before. As a result, the annual G-7 summit of the West, held in Munich in early July, failed to reach a concrete agreement to solve problems. It also caused the "Uruguay Round" of GATT talks to be deadlocked to this day.

In the Duel of Strength. In the past year, the United States, Europe, and Japan have been vying to build their own economic blocs. The United States, Canada, and Mexico signed the North America Free Trade Agreement in October, while the EC eagerly strived to set up a "unified European market". Japan, which is contending with the two groups, is also speeding up the construction of an East Asia economic ring under its dominance. In Europe, the United States and the Western European countries are contesting over the issue of an "American's Europe" or "European's Europe" in the bid for dominance in Europe. In the fierce contest over the "fan structure" [xan xing mo shi 7159 5887 2875 1709] and the "echelon model," [shan xing jie gou 2082 1748 4814 2845] the United States and Japan are also vying for economic dominance in the Asia-Pacific Region.

In Aiding the Regions of the Former Soviet Union. This year, the Western countries have promised to give \$24 billion in aid to help Russia with its economic difficulties. But because of disagreement among the different parties, no specific plan has been proposed to this day. Japan has always demanded that aid to Russia must be linked to the return of the four northern islands, and declared that if Russia does not return the four islands, the issue of massive aid from Japan is out of question. Despite insufficient financial resources, the United States still makes overtures in the bid to remain a dominant force in aid to Russia. The EC, in particular Germany, has a positive attitude toward aiding Russia. It hopes to become the leading force and does not wish to see the United States gain the upper hand. Whereas, to emphasize its position, the United States changed its passive stance to seize the initiative by chairing the aid-Russia (CIS) coordination meeting in Washington early in the year, the president of France, Mitterrand, openly criticized the United States on this matter, stating there is no need for Washington to issue orders concerning aid to Russia from across the Atlantic Ocean. Although the EC countries attended the Washington meeting, they did not make any promise.

On the Defense of Europe. The United States and all its West European allies held that it is necessary to preserve NATO and its deterrent role. However there are different views and disputes, such as the future of NATO, its proper position in the West European alliance, the role of American forces stationed in Europe, and NATO's relations with the "Franco-German Joint Corps" formed in May.

Although West-West conflict has escalated, the Western countries also share common values and are heavily dependent on each other. Given their common interests, they will arrive at a compromise to prevent clashes over a dispute in which neither side will gain.

Increasingly Acute Regional Clashes.

After the disintegration of bipolarization, national conflicts, territorial disputes, and religious strifes which were suppressed for a long time during the American-Soviet struggle began to stand out, and even evolved into bloody clashes and local wars. The area where Europe and Asia meets, namely, from the Balkans through the Middle East and the Caucasus to the Central Asian region, has become an "earthquake belt". Some regions in Europe have developed into troublesome areas with incessant gunfire.

At the moment, the region in the "earthquake belt" attracting the most attention is the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina where fighting has gone on for more than 8 months. Although the United Nations and European Community have tried to mediate in a number of ways and even despatched a UN peacekeeping force, they did not do any good, and fighting has escalated. According to an announcement by the UN Children's Fund on 24 November, as of 10 November, 128,000 people have died and 132,000 have been wounded in the Bosnian civil war, and the death toll of children was over 36,000. According to estimates, the financial losses exceeded \$100 billion, and 1.5 million people have lost their homes and become refugees. On top of that, the independence momentum of the Albanian people in Kosovo has not abated, while the Macedonians are planning to establish a "republic." The potential crisis in these two areas will involve Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Greece, as well as the interests of the Muslim world. When the crisis erupts, the so-called "powder keg" of the Balkans could bring about an explosive chain reaction.

In addition, 180 cases of territorial and ethnic conflicts have occurred in the former Soviet Union, affecting an area of 7 million square km and 30 million people. Azerbaijan and Armenia have been fighting constantly over the sovereignty of the Nagorno-Karabakh region. The hotspot of South Ossetia in Georgia is still inflamed, while the civil war between the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, which is fighting for independence, and the Georgian authorities has again intensified. After independence, the five nations of Central Asia have often been troubled by political, economic, religious, and ethnic problems, and a complicated and turbulent situation has emerged. Large-scale clashes have taken place in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan, resulting in several thousand casualties and making more than 100,000 people homeless. In the past year, the power struggle and clashes between different factions in Afghanistan, which lies on the southern edge of Central Asia, have not subsided, and are causing unrest and concern in the five countries.

North-South Differences Have Intensified.

After the disintegration of bipolarization, the irrational and unequal old international economic order has remained intact. In addition to rapid population growth, the economies of developing countries have grown more slowly, further widening the economic disparity with developed nations.

According to calculations in UN reports, the developed nations generate 70 percent of the total world income while making up 15 percent of the world's population, and the developing nations are responsible for 20 percent while comprising 77 percent of the world's population. Of the total, poor countries which made up half the world's population produce only 5.6 percent of its income. The UN International Fund for Agricultural Development issued a report on 23 November that a two-year survey conducted by the fund in the 114 developing countries of the world revealed that the rural areas of these countries have a population of 4 billion, and nearly 1 billion are living below the poverty line. This figure is 40 percent higher than 20 years ago, and 500 million people do not have enough to eat each day while nearly 20 million die of starvation and malnutrition each year.

Analysts held that the international economic environment faced by the developing nations throughout the nineties will be very grim. Trade protectionism in the Western developed countries will be a great threat to developing countries trying to expand exports. At the moment, over 1,000 nontariff barriers and measures exist under all kinds of names, including volume restriction, antidumping, antisubsidy, and various technical standards. Moreover, the capital shortage in the international financial market totals \$100 billion. It is predicted that this situation will not change in the next few years. Capital shortage could also lead to high interest rates, thereby aggravating the debt burden of developing countries and making it difficult for them to shed their problems. At the same time, the Western developed nations have seized the opportunity to add more political conditions by using aid as a bait to force the developing nations to accept Western values and social models, such as "human rights," "liberty," and "democracy," and to interfere in their internal affairs, thereby intensifying the turbulence in these countries.

Looking across the overall global situation, peace and development remain the two main problems of the world, and neither of them has been solved today. The presence of hegemonism and power politics will always remain the main obstacle to efforts to solve the problem of peace and development. The international community will have to make greater efforts and arduously struggle to eliminate obstacles, defend peace, and promote development.

United States & Canada

Clinton Urged To Build 'Fully Engaged' Ties

OW0902164493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Washington, 8 Feb (XINHUA)—The U.S. Atlantic Council and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations on 8 February released a report in which they suggest that the Clinton administration establish an "active and fully engaged relationship" with China.

The report opposes the use of the human rights issue by the United States as a condition for granting China most-favored-nation status. It advocates that the United States

and China reinstitute the system of holding consultations on major issues, as well as the system of having their military leaders conduct talks. It also supports China's accession to GATT.

The report states: After the end of the Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, many economic and security factors still require "a productive relationship" between the United States and the PRC. The report adds that the adoption of "a passive policy" toward China would be "an unfortunate mistake."

Speaking at a news conference, Barber Conable, one of the two chairmen who headed the committee for drafting the report and former president of the World Bank, said emphatically: China's 12 percent economic growth rate last year is a major driving force behind Asia's economic growth. The United States must decide whether to take part in this economic prosperity. He also said: Some major Asian countries oppose U.S. sanctions against China because the sanctions will hurt the economies of Taiwan and Hong Kong.

U.S. Consul To Promote Investment in Guangdong

OW0902152993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Guangzhou, February 9 (XINHUA)—Eugene G. Martin, the newly-appointed United States consul general in Guangzhou, said today that he will work for the strengthening of economic and cultural relations between the U.S. and China, particularly Guangdong Province.

One measure to achieve that goal would be encouraging more U.S. business people to invest in the Pearl River [Zhu Jiang] Delta area, Martin said.

The consul proposed that Guangdong cooperate with U.S. business people in the fields of transportation, telecommunications and energy resources, areas in which the U.S. holds comparative advantages in terms of funds and technology.

The consulate will offer information and other services to companies in the United States to encourage more U.S. investors to expand ties with Guangdong and south China.

Eugene Martin, who had been in China for more than 20 years, also expressed a high opinion of Guangdong's rapid economic development following the implementation of the reform and opening policies nearly a decade and a half ago.

U.S., Tianjin Firms Sign Industrial Park Pact

OW0902151393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1419 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Tianjin, February 9 (XINHUA)—A contract on the establishment of the International Co. Ltd. of Tianjin Yat-Sen Scientific and Industrial Park was signed on Monday [8 February] in Wuqing County of Tianjin Municipality.

The corporation, located at the mid-point of an expressway linking Beijing and Tanggu, a port city in north China's Tianjin Municipality, was jointly formed by Tianjin Yat-Sen Scientific and Industrial Park of China and Yat-Sen Industrial Park of the United States.

Over the next 10 years, the corporation is to use a joint investment of 3 billion to 3.5 billion U.S. dollars on 10 sq km of land in the industrial park to improve infrastructure, introduce high-tech industry and develop the service sector.

This year, the development of infrastructural facilities on 1.2 sq km of land in the park has been under way in a bid to attract more world-famous high-tech corporations, some of which are expected to begin production within the next 12 months.

At present, public bidding on this corporation is in full swing.

Central Eurasia

Yeltsin Favors Early Elections Versus Referendum
OW0902201093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1811
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Moscow, February 9 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said that he is in favor of early parliamentary and presidential elections instead of a nation-wide referendum on April 11, 1993.

Yeltsin proposed to hold the nation-wide referendum at the 7th Congress of the Russian People's Deputies last December.

However, Yeltsin told a Constitutional Commission today that the referendum had no purpose in itself and if a truly effective and reliable way of solving the constitutional problems was found, it would be reasonable to wave aside these proposals.

Yeltsin said he favored the principle of equal opportunity and therefore believed that the early elections to the parliament should be held in the spring of 1994 and the early elections of the president in the spring of 1995.

The term of the present president will expire in 1996 while the parliament will expire in 1995.

Yeltsin told the Constitutional Commission he wanted to meet parliament Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov, and Constitutional Court Chairman Valeriy Zorkin in televised debates "to tell the people that there are no contradictions among us."

Heads of administrations of Russia's constituent republics failed to reach a consensus on the holding of a referendum to determine the underlying principles of the new Russian Constitution at today's meeting in Moscow.

Russia Presents Governor With Friendship Medal
OW0902200693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)—Igor Rogachev, Russian ambassador to China, conferred a "People's Friendship Medal" on Shao Qihui, governor of Heilongjiang Province, on behalf of Russian President Boris Yeltsin here today.

He also conferred such medals on Du Xianzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang provincial people's congress and former vice-governor, and Wang Yaochen, director of the province's Foreign Affairs Office according to an order signed by President Yeltsin on December 16, 1992.

Since China resumed border trade with the former Soviet Union in 1982 after a 16-year suspension, trade and economic cooperation between China's Heilongjiang and Russia have developed rapidly. The trade volume in 1988 surpassed the total for the 15 years (1957-1966 and 1982-1987) before. The trade volume exceeded one billion Swiss francs in 1991 and went up to 2.07 billion Swiss francs in 1992.

At present, the volume of border trade of Heilongjiang Province accounts for two-thirds of the country's total border trade with neighboring countries.

Ambassador Rogachev said that Heilongjiang Province has played a principal role in developing trade and economic and technological cooperation with Russia and the prospects for such cooperation are broad.

After accepting the medal, Governor Shao Qihui said that this is an honor for the people of Heilongjiang Province and other parts of the country. It is also an expression of approval of the friendship and cooperation between the two sides.

Shanghai To Build 'China Street' in St. Petersburg
OW1002112093 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107
GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Shanghai, February 10 (XINHUA)—Shanghai plans to build a business street in St. Petersburg, Russia, to provide trade, catering and entertainment services.

This was announced here by Liu Wenqing, president of the Shanghai International (CIS) Group Company. He said the location of the 240-meter long and 20-meter wide street has been designated by the Russian city.

Relevant departments in Shanghai said that they plan to start with real estate business and renovate the original street. Later they will invite Chinese firms to join the project of establishing the "China Street."

At the end of last year, a trade delegation from St. Petersburg hit upon the idea as it toured the large business city in eastern China. In the past, a group of Chinese restaurants and other catering services had set up in the Russian city.

Hebei Holds Commodity Trade Symposium in Russia

SK0802041793 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 93

[Text] The six-day Hebei Provincial symposium on exhibited commodities and ordering goods which was held in Russia ended successfully on the morning of 6 February. The Hebei-produced commodities enjoyed brisk sales in the Russian Far East markets. Our provincial delegation contacted some 3,850 traders from more than 20 countries present at the symposium, held business talks with 40 enterprises, and signed 58 business contracts and agreements. The total sum of commodity imports and exports reached 57.65 million Swiss francs. The delegation also signed 110 jointly-funded and cooperative ventures. The symposium attained the expected aims of publicizing Hebei, making friends in many places, holding talks on business ventures, and exhibiting and selling new products.

On 2 February the delegation signed a draft agreement on economic and technological cooperation with Amur Oblast of Russia on behalf of the provincial government and was confident about developing economic and cultural cooperation between Hebei Province and Amur Oblast in the future.

Life Under Curfew in Tajikistan Described

OW1002040493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0326 GMT 10 Feb 93

[By Guo Jianguo and Huang Huizhu: "Hard Times of Curfew in Dushanbe"]

[Text] Moscow, February 9 (XINHUA)—Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan, is a city under arms with a heavy guard of police and soldiers and checkpoints everywhere after a month of curfew.

Tanks can be seen rumbling down the main streets in daytime while sporadic gunfire goes on through the night.

On February 4 to 7, foreign correspondents in Moscow were invited by the Tajikistan Foreign Ministry to see for themselves how things are in the city since the curfew was imposed on January 8.

Tajikistan has been bedeviled by nearly six months of civil war after former President Rakhman Nabiyev was forced to resign last September by opposition parties, including the Islamic Rebirth.

But a new government formed in early December has gradually brought the situation under control, driving resisting remnants of the opposition forces to the eastern mountains.

At Dushanbe airport, about 10 gunships were standing alongside passenger planes on the tarmac. Leaving the airport, the reporters' convoy, spearheaded by a police car, was guarded by the internal ministry's soldiers aboard the cars with loaded guns.

Armed policemen were patrolling main streets together with internal ministry troops. Vehicles were often stopped and inspected.

From as early as 3 P.M., shops began to put up shutters and commuters began to hurry home. By early evening, the streets were already deserted.

During the night, under curfew from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M., all that could be heard was the spattering of rain, the whistling of bullets and the rolling thunder of passing tanks. Occasionally a car with special pass issued by the Internal Affairs Ministry sped past down the road.

Factories, although still in operation, are not running at full capacity.

Cabbages and onions were on display in shop windows, but flour, meat, edible oil and sugar are in short supply. Armed robbery is rampant.

After experiencing the civil war, the people in Dushanbe are now experiencing the hard times of curfew.

'Roundup' Views Civil War

OW1002111993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 10 Feb 93

["Roundup"]

[Text] Moscow, February 10 (XINHUA)—In spite of recent efforts by the Tajik Government to stabilize the country's political situation, no marked progress has been made.

The nearly one-year civil war between supporters and opponents of former President Rakhman Nabiyev has resulted in heavy casualties and an economic loss of over 90 billion-roubles (1.8 billion U.S. dollars).

Last November the Tajik parliament decided to abolish the presidency and introduced a parliamentary system, electing Imamali Rakhmanov as chairman. The new government headed by acting Prime Minister Abdumalik Abdullozhonov has brought the situation in Dushanbe and most parts of the country under a measure of control.

Over the past two months, the government has taken a series of measures to further stabilize the situation.

These include efforts to confiscate all kinds of weapons in the possession of illegal armed forces. The parliament declared in a statement that those surrendering their arms voluntarily would not be punished.

A state of emergency and curfew were imposed on January 8 in Dushanbe and its vicinity in an effort to return urban life to normal.

The government introduced another state of emergency from January 30 along the Tajik-Afghan border, because anti-government forces in the border area posed a grave threat to the country's security.

A newly formed committee on Tajik refugees in Afghanistan has been working closely with the United Nations and the Afghan authorities for an early repatriation.

Over 540,000 Tajik refugees fled to Afghanistan, of whom over 7,000 are reported to have returned.

In addition, the government has been urging the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the international community to provide humanitarian supplies to ensure the basic livelihood of the people.

Despite all the efforts of the government, the situation in the country remains tense. Law and order is still disturbed and crime has been on the increase.

No agreement has come out of the negotiations between the government and the opposition armed forces. Government forces suffered great losses in a raid upon a stronghold of the opposition forces on Monday [8 February].

Local analysts stated that the country's economic situation is also grave and thousands of Tajik people are living in dire distress.

The Minsk CIS Summit decided to dispatch border guards from five member nations to the Tajik border areas on a peacekeeping mission.

Another news report said that United Nations Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali would soon visit Tajikistan to make an on-site investigation of the situation.

Northeast Asia

Li Peng: Japan Ties 'Important Factor' in Policy
OW0902132593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that an important factor in China's foreign policy is the development of friendly relations with Japan, and that economic and technological cooperation between the two countries is the cornerstone of building such friendly relations.

Li made the remarks during a meeting with a delegation headed by Makiyama Minoru, president of the Mitsubishi Corporation.

"We should deal with economic and technological cooperation between the two countries from a long-term point of view, including cooperation in the field of energy," the premier said.

China and Mitsubishi have conducted fruitful cooperation in the fields of electric power, chemicals and petroleum, said Li, who added that these exchanges have been conducive to both sides.

China, Japan and Turkmenistan are now discussing a plan to jointly exploit natural gas in Turkmenistan and lay a 6,700-km-long gas pipeline, Li said, and added that "it is very good idea."

Li, expressing his congratulations on the establishment of a joint company to promote the project, said that it will play an active role in the development of the three countries' economy.

Makiyama Minoru said that Mitsubishi has always had a positive attitude towards cooperation between the two sides, and added that the Mitsubishi Corporation will try its best to make cooperation on the project a success.

DPRK Spokesman Cited on Nuclear Inspections
SK1002052293 Beijing China Radio International in Korean 1100 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] A DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman said on 7 February that the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] has no right to conduct irregular [pijonggi] nuclear inspection or special [tukbyol] inspection in the DPRK based on information provided by other countries.

The spokesman said that some Americans are spreading groundless rumors in an attempt to conduct inspection of the DPRK's military facilities by calling it international nuclear inspection. The spokesman also said that they were babbling that the IAEA must conduct special inspections in the DPRK.

The spokesman said that the DPRK is receiving the IAEA inspection normally and that it is continuing normal negotiations with the IAEA. He said that military facilities are not sites for international nuclear inspection and that the DPRK will by no means receive any kind of inspection that infringes upon the country's sovereign rights and security.

The spokesman said that the DPRK will not yield to someone's unlawful pressure in order to improve relations with the United States and Japan.

PRC To Seek ROK Support on Olympic Games
SK0902013393 Seoul YONHAP in English 2345 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 9 (YONHAP)—A delegation of government and sports officials, led by Deputy Mayor of Beijing Zhang Baifa, will visit Seoul this month to seek South Korean support for the city's bid to host the Summer Olympic Games in the year 2000.

The delegation plans to meet with Kim Un-yong, a vice president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and other Korean sports leaders, a Chinese source said, requesting anonymity.

Zhang, who successfully managed the Asian Games in Beijing in 1990, is deputy mayor in charge of securing foreign support for the city's efforts to host the Olympic Games.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Thailand Asked To Refuse Entry to Dalai Lama
OW1002042993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 10 KYODO—China voiced strong opposition Wednesday [10 February] to a proposed visit to Thailand next week by the Dalai Lama, saying the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader is bent on fomenting separatist activities in his homeland.

"We hope the country concerned takes appropriate steps regarding this matter and refuses to allow the Dalai Lama to proceed with his visit," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"The Dalai Lama is not simply a religious figure," the spokesman said. "For a long time, he has conducted political activities in foreign countries aimed at dividing the motherland."

Asked to comment on the statement, a Thai Embassy spokesman said that to his knowledge China has yet to lodge a formal complaint concerning the visit.

The Dalai Lama has confirmed he plans to attend a gathering of former Nobel Peace Prize laureates in Thailand from February 17 to 20 to protest the continued detention of Myanmar [Burma] opposition leader and fellow Nobel laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi.

Thailand has reportedly agreed to issue the Tibetan spiritual leader with a visa despite fears of upsetting relations with China. In 1990, Bangkok refused to grant the Dalai Lama a visa to attend a gathering of recipients of an Asian Peace Award.

The Dalai Lama, who fled Tibet for neighboring India in 1959, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989.

Other previous winners who have agreed to travel to Thailand are former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Sihanouk Urges Factions To Honor Cease-Fire
OW0902162893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 9 (XINHUA)—Cambodian leader Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has appealed to all Cambodian factions to cease military activities which violate the cease-fire, local radio reported today.

In a letter to the Cambodian people dated February 6, Sihanouk said instances of terrorism, assassinations launched by one faction against another, and armed operations by one side to seize zones controlled by another had occurred recently.

Factional fighting has caused many villagers to be injured or killed, the chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council was quoted by radio as saying about the front of great unity of Democratic Kampuchea.

As a result of the conflicts, he added, some factions have begun to force refugees to transport weapons and other military materials to the front or even recruit them into their armies.

Sihanouk pointed out that these activities violated not only the Paris agreements signed on October 23, 1991, but also human rights.

Sihanouk urged the factions to observe and implement the Paris agreements; stop military activities which violate the cease-fire; and end political terrorism, assassinations, shelling and other human rights violations.

Suharto Meets CPPCC Vice Chairman Gu Mu
OW1002025593 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Jakarta, February 09 (XINHUA)—Indonesian President Suharto has said that the different ideologies between China and Indonesia would not hinder the two countries in developing and strengthening friendly and cooperative relations.

Suharto, who is concurrently the chairman of the ruling Functional Group (Golkar), made the remarks here Tuesday evening [9 February] when meeting Gu Mu, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and the CPPCC delegation he led.

The president pointed out that respect of sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence are the kernel of the ten principles of the Bandung Conference, on the basis of which, Indonesia and China have no reason to be unfriendly with each other.

Briefing CPPCC Vice Chairman Gu Mu and his party on Indonesian national construction, President Suharto noted that political stability, economic growth and equitable distribution of public wealth are the trilogy in Indonesia's national construction. Political stability is the guarantee to the economic growth, and equitable distribution of public wealth could be realized only on the basis of the economic growth, the president stressed.

CPPCC Vice Chairman Gu Mu told the president that the CPPCC delegation during the visit witnessed remarkable achievements gained by the Indonesian people under the leadership of President Suharto.

The development of friendly and cooperative relations between China and Indonesia is completely in keeping with the common interests of the two peoples, Gu Mu said. He wished the bilateral friendly relations between Indonesia and China will be as stable as the Great Wall of [as received] and never-ending as the Solo River in Indonesia.

The CPPCC delegation led by Gu Mu started a friendly visit to Indonesia on February 2 at the invitation of Golkar.

During their stay, Gu Mu and his party met Golkar leaders, leaders of the Indonesian People's Consultative Congress and the House of Representatives. In addition to Jakarta, the delegation also visited Bandung, Yogyakarta, Bali and Surabaya.

The CPPCC delegation will conclude its Indonesia visit today.

Delegation To Visit Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand
HK1002124293 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0917 GMT 3 Feb 93

[Report: "A Chinese Nongovernmental Trade Delegation Will Visit Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A Chinese nongovernmental trade delegation led by Zheng Hongye, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and of the China Chamber of

International Commerce, will visit Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand from 9 February.

Mr. Chen Zhengrong, an official of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said: With gradual expansion of trade contacts between China and the three countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, the two sides have stronger and stronger interest in cooperating with each other in small and medium enterprises. China's experience and technology in the construction of small and medium enterprises is more suitable for the requirements of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Hence, this visit is intended to promote further cooperation between the two sides in this field.

Members of this delegation also include a vice governor of Jiangxi and a vice chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Chen Zhengrong said: China's hinterland and remote border provinces have rich resources and are resolute in opening up, but the channels of external contact are relatively fewer, so the goal of this visit is to help these provinces and regions establish more contact with Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

This delegation is making the visit at the invitation of the Association of Industry and Commerce in Indonesia, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Malaysia, and the Thai-Chinese Trade Promotion Association in Thailand. The visit will last 15 days, ending on 24 February.

West Europe

Spanish Premier Comments on Ties Prior to Visit

OW0902144793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] New Delhi, February 9 (XINHUA)—Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez said here today that his country's investment in China is growing.

Asked to comment on Sino-Spanish ties by XINHUA at a press conference, Gonzalez, who will leave for China after completing his visit to India tomorrow, said that the relations between the two countries have been quite long and the Spanish investment in China has multiplied in the recent years.

"Our presence in China is based on trust and confidence," the Spanish premier said, hoping Spanish businessmen will invest more in China in the future.

On developing trade with India, he said that his country is keen on setting up a bank in India to help expand the growing trade between India and Spain.

He offered Spain's expertise in promoting joint ventures in fisheries.

The Spanish premier said that India could immensely benefit from its association with Spain to make an entry into the vast unified common market of some 320 million people.

Leaves New Delhi for Beijing

OW1002084193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817
GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] New Delhi, February 10 (XINHUA)—Spanish Premier Felipe Gonzalez left here for Beijing this morning.

Talking to newsmen before his departure, he said that he was "very happy" with his visit to India and the Indian response had been positive to the proposals put forward by him.

When meeting Indian industrialists during his four-day visit, the Spanish premier said that Spanish industry was interested in setting up joint ventures in fisheries, food processing, power and tourism sectors.

Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao bid farewell to Gonzalez at the presidential palace and said the Spanish leader's visit had been "excellent" and "we have made a very good beginning."

Beijing Arrival Reported

OW1002112793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116
GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived here this evening for a four-day official visit to China as guest of his Chinese counterpart Li Peng.

Gonzalez, who toured China in 1985, is making his second visit to the country on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Spanish diplomatic ties. The Chinese officials expect the visit to promote political, economic and trade links between the two countries.

Among Gonzalez's entourage were Foreign Minister Javier Solana, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism Claudio Aranzadi and other government officials.

Yang Taifang, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications and chairman of the Government Reception Committee, Vice-Foreign Minister Jiang Enzhu and Chinese Ambassador to Spain Yuan Tao were among those at the airport to welcome Gonzalez and his party.

Luo Gan Presents German Experts With Award

OW1002150793 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445
GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)—Two prominent German experts on rehabilitation for the mentally ill were given "friendship awards" by the Chinese State Bureau of Foreign Experts (SBFE) here today.

Luo Gan, secretary-general of the Chinese State Council, presented Mr. and Mrs. Heintz Klatte with award certificates at the Great Hall of the People.

Ma Junru, director general of the SBFE, was present at the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Klatte arrived here in 1987 to teach in central China's Wuhan Water Transportation Engineering Institute. They thought that local rehabilitation techniques badly needed to be improved.

They shuttled back and forth between Germany, Hong Kong and Beijing to seek aid from the international community. In 1988, Mr. Klatte was engaged as an

honorary director of the rehabilitation center for the mentally ill in the Jiangnan district of Wuhan.

Since then, Klatte and his wife have become wholeheartedly devoted to the rehabilitation cause there. They are praised by the Chinese people as "foreign Lei Feng," or good samaritans. Lei Feng, an ordinary soldier in the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was widely known for his communist selflessness.

Political & Social

XINHUA HK Branch Dismisses Deng Death Rumor

HK1002033393 Hong Kong TUNG FANG JIH PAO in Chinese 10 Feb 93 p 5

[Report: "Hong Kong Branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Denies Report on Deng's Death, But Refuses To Reveal His Whereabouts"]

[Text] Taipei—Widespread hearsay about the death of Beijing's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, stirred up a furore in the stock market and among the news media in Taipei on Tuesday. Inquiries were made to try and verify the rumor. All major news media in Beijing and Hong Kong said they had not heard any reports, and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch simply described the hearsay as rumor.

CHUNG YANG TUNG HSUN SHE reported that rumors on Tuesday had it that Deng Xiaoping was dead; a reporter queried Hong Kong's Star TV, the Foreign Ministry Information Department in Beijing, the State Council, and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch, but failed to verify the report. XINHUA Hong Kong branch stated: "Deng Xiaoping is in excellent health."

Replying to the inquiry, Wang Zhenyu, head of the Taiwan Affairs Department of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong branch, said: "This is sheer rumor. Deng Xiaoping is in excellent health." But he said that he did not know Deng Xiaoping's whereabouts at the moment.

Deng's Role Behind 'Market Economy' Wording

HK1002100193 Shanghai BAKAN WENZHAI in Chinese No 688, 4 Feb 93 p 1

["Excerpts" by Wu (0710) of article by Chang Leren (1603 2867 0086) entitled: "Arduous Course—The Whole Story of How 'Market Economy' Is Included in the Report to the 14th CPC National Congress"—originally published in ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN (CHINESE YOUTH) No 1]

[Text] Before the 14th party congress was convened, the entire party, from top to bottom, had been reflecting on a question which concerned the future and destiny of socialist China: Exactly what kind of goal and model should be established for our economic structural reform?

After years of probings, a new economic operational model where "the state regulates the market, and the market guides the enterprises" was first stated in the report of the 13th party congress.

At this time, it was just a fine line away from proposing the establishment of a socialist market economic system. Truth has come pressingly close under one's nose.

Regrettably, the upheaval of 1989 occurred suddenly, and for a while, the "orientation of the economy toward the market," "political democratization," and "ideological pluralism" were judged to form the three pillars of bourgeois liberalization. As "market economy" became words avoided by people, who would dare to continue probing it?

Amid the storm, there was one old man who was the most clear-headed and the most courageous—namely, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the principal architect of reform and opening up. When he received the commanders of the martial law troops on 9 June 1989, he continued to stress with a firm voice: "We should continue to uphold the integration of planned economy with market economy. This must not be changed." Such were the words pronounced by Deng Xiaoping at that time, and they were so printed in the documents of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. However, in the official publication of 10 July, the two characters "economy" were changed to "regulation." The subsequent standard wording became: The principal objective of the economic structural reform is: To adapt to the development of a socialist planned commodity economy and gradually establish an economic system and operational mechanism which integrates planned economy with market regulation.

Do not belittle the change of these two characters, for they immediately transformed planning and market as two types of regulatory modes and means as stated in the 13th party congress report into a question of economic nature on one hand, and of means on the other hand. Truth thus slipped away from under the nose.

After the 1989 political upheaval, certain theoreticians and politicians in the country severely criticized "market economy" and created a situation of all-out assault, but Deng Xiaoping stood firm and continued to uphold the viewpoint on "market economy." In 1990, he stated sharply: Failure to engage in market economy is to push oneself into backwardness. When he inspected the south in 1992, he became more explicit in his discussion of the question of "market economy."

On 9 June 1992, when General Secretary Jiang Zemin came to the small auditorium of the Central Party School, he frankly stated his viewpoint on this question before hundreds of provincial-level cadres. He said: "My personal view is more inclined toward using the wording: 'Socialist market economic system'."

Finally, "market economy" was written into the political report of the 14th party congress after 10 rewrites.

Dissident Journalist Vows 'Low-Key Fight'

HK1002121293 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Feb 93 p 1

[Report by Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] It is impossible to talk to Zhang Weiguo and not be struck by a sense of vibrancy, of the larger dimensions of things. The dissident newsman's contribution to Chinese journalism—and to the democracy movement—is his exuberance, his knack for spotting the slim, nest silver lining.

Zhang, 35, lawyer, reporter, dissident and "conscience" of the long-suffering intelligentsia, has kept the flame alive by an act of will, a refusal to be put down or to feel despondent.

Last week, Zhang, who was jailed for 19 months after the June 4 massacre, was allowed to leave for the United States

after battling the Shanghai and Beijing bureaucracies for more than a year. On a stopover in Hong Kong, the star reporter of the now-defunct World Economic Herald vowed to keep up his well-crafted, low-key fight with the powers-that-be.

"In China, you have first of all to stay alive, not to be engulfed by the threats and machinations of the behemoth," said the slightly chubby Shanghaiese with a fluffy brushcut.

"Then you begin to test the limits of its tolerance. Sometimes the leviathan relaxes a bit due to a change of climate, a chink in its armour, sheer sloth or oversight. After you have pulled off your outrageous acts once, twice and three times, a pattern is established. A small victory is achieved.

"If enough people start doing this, the streams will gather into a roaring river."

Upon his release in early 1991, Zhang assumed an unheard-of profession for communist China: an independent freelance writer. His articles on political reform, factional politics and freedom for the media soon began appearing in Hong Kong and Taiwan newspapers.

The veteran journalist also gave regular interviews to the Hong Kong and overseas media. "I would use a pen name for sensitive stories, but my own name for pieces that I know would not infuriate the ideologues too much," he said.

"If requested by my minders in the police station, I would give a full account of the interviews I gave to the foreign press. I would tell the police: 'Whatever I told them I'll tell you. But whatever you tell me I'll also tell them.'"

Zhang's police supervisors threatened to hold up his applications to go abroad. But Zhang won his little battle. It was soon "taken for granted" by the Shanghai authorities that the journalist would contribute to the overseas media.

En route to the University of California at Berkeley for a one-year fellowship, Zhang told me he wanted to initiate another series of challenges. "The security people told me I am free to return to China and I shall try them out," he said. "I hope to intersperse my research at Berkeley with stints in Hong Kong and the mainland.

"I want to establish the pattern of an independent overseas-based intellectual regularly returning to the mainland for academic and other exchanges. If enough of our foreign-based scholars and experts start doing this, torrents of new ideas will start flowing in and out of China."

He believes that in the wake of the introduction of the market economy—and the commercialisation of everyday life, including the media—irrevocable changes will be wrought.

Zhang said his friends in television, newspapers and magazines were staging a quiet revolution.

"Even strait-laced cadres running papers and TV stations are saying that news has become a commodity that should be marketed," he said. "Media units are asked to be

financially self-sufficient, to win over readers and audiences with things they like to read and watch."

Zhang cited the new Shanghai Commercial Radio (SCR) and Shanghai Commercial TV, which are sassy offshoots of the Shanghai Broadcasts and Television Administration Bureau.

Neither intends to challenge communist orthodoxy. The fact that they have to play to the market, however, means radical changes in content and style.

"The daily phone-in shows at SCR illustrate how a market-oriented media could stir things up," Zhang explained. "In one of the earliest programmes, a customer complained about a shoddy product at the No 1 Department Store. The radio hosts called up the store immediately. Live for the next three hours, tens of thousands of listeners heard how cadres from one unit to another tried to pass the buck.

"The next time SCR hosts telephoned not just the department store but any government or commercial unit in Shanghai, they got an instant reply from the highest official or manager."

Late last year, SCR asked Mayor Huang Ju to field the queries of citizens in a live broadcast. Mr Huang refused.

One of his assistants, the high-flying Vice-Mayor Xia Keqiang, took up the challenge to show off his trouble-shooting skills and his concern for the common folk.

The next day, Mr Huang's secretary called to say that the mayor would be very willing to do it next time.

Quite a few leftist ideologues in Shanghai have grouched about the fact that many callers to SCR comment on politics even though the programmes were about traffic jams or stale vegetables. Yet the radio has had no formal interdictions from Beijing.

Zhang said before the Herald was closed in May 1989 by then Shanghai party chief Jiang Zemin, he and his colleagues used to "play ball along the edges". A metaphor borrowed from ping-pong, it refers to the high art of finessing—and squeaking through—the labyrinthine strictures of the state.

"Now in China, everybody—not just rebel journalists—is playing ball that way," Zhang said. The Shanghai journalist has no illusions about the time it will take China to transform itself into a democracy. But he is convinced things are happening even as the emperor begins to lapse into a deep slumber.

Dissident Qi Lin Allowed To Seek Medical Care
HK0902024493 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Feb 93 p 1

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing has granted a jailed dissident journalist bail to seek medical treatment in an apparent sign that it is willing to improve the country's human rights records.

Chinese sources said yesterday that Qi Lin, an assistant foreign editor of the Beijing Daily [BEIJING RIBAO] who was given a four-year prison term last April, was given medical bail late last year.

However, Qi's "crime" of "leaking state secrets" still stands and he could be hauled back to jail at any time.

A source close to the Qi family said the journalist, who was accused of providing classified information to a mass-circulation Taiwan newspaper, had been given temporary bail mainly because the authorities feared he might die in jail.

Qi, 36, is suffering from acute diabetes, for which he could get no adequate treatment in prison.

The family friend said that after returning home, Qi and his wife, a teacher, had had difficulty meeting the huge medical fees.

"Qi should ideally get an anti-diabetes injection every day, which costs 80 yuan per shot," the friend said.

"The couple also has to take care of a child who is going to primary school."

It is understood that Qi, having been ousted from the Beijing Daily, is too weak to look for jobs or take up another career.

Former associates quoted Qi as saying he would concentrate on recuperating and that he might make an appeal after his health had returned to normal.

The family hopes Qi can be allowed to go abroad for medical treatment, but analysts said this was unlikely unless the "crime" against Qi was quashed.

Qi was detained by Beijing security forces in July 1991 and was put on a closed trial in February 1992.

The "state secret" referred to the news that the former editor of the People's Daily [RENMIN RIBAO], Mr Hu Jiwei, had received disciplinary action for his role in May 1989 of trying to convene a special National People's Congress to invalidate martial law.

Human rights activists said that, while Beijing's handling of the Qi case might be a sign of flexibility, the security apparatus had continued to arrest or harass journalists suspected of talking to foreign media.

Beijing has also continued to jail dissident journalists, including those who are in even worse health than Qi, they said.

Former Ally of Wang Xizhe Stresses Rule of Law
HK1002094893 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 10 Feb 93 p 9

[Report by Kent Chen]

[Text] It is difficult to imagine that Mr Li Zhengtian, a successful academic, artist, and businessman, was once a close ally of the long-time political prisoner Wang Xizhe, who was released last week after 12 years in jail.

The 50-year-old lecturer at the Guangzhou Fine Arts Academy lives in a spacious and well-decorated apartment on campus with his wife and daughter.

Apart from teaching and painting, Mr Li also runs his own research centre, exhibition hall, beauty salon and other companies.

"Without the ability to make themselves financially independent, intellectuals have to rely on the party and the government.

"Under such circumstances, talk about independent thinking in political arenas would be difficult," he said.

"They must make themselves rich first so that their influence and contribution to the country could be bigger," Mr Li added.

A Shandong native, Mr Li admitted he inherited his "love for thinking" from ancient philosophers and a sense of justice from his fellow-countrymen.

He arrived in Guangzhou at the age of 13 for courses in the fine arts, during which his interests expanded to aesthetics and then to philosophy.

From 1968 to 1979, Mr Li paid a heavy price for his love of thinking, serving two jail terms carrying a total of six years.

"During one gathering, I and Wang Xizhe decided to compare our analyses of China's problems and their solutions. We agreed to write the answers on our palms. Wang wrote democracy, while I wrote rule of law.

"That is how we started the article, On Socialist Democracy and Rule of Law. Later (dissident intellectuals) Chen Yiyang and Guo Hongzhi also joined in the writing of the treatise," he said.

Mr Li said when Mao Zedong was alive, he ruled the article only belonged in the arena of "academic debate".

But after his death, leftists immediately labelled the article as a "poisonous weed", and that it was against the rule of the party, socialism and Mao Zedong himself.

Before finally putting him in prison, the authorities organized more than 100 mass gatherings for debates on the article, trying to defeat him spiritually.

"During one debate, an official asked if there was any flaw in the article. I replied that there were flaws in my article. But I would not tell him because their standpoint was wrong at the very beginning. My only intention in writing the article was to make the country more prosperous."

However, in his view rule of law is more important for China because excessive and undue emphasis on democracy would not work.

"China is like a huge vehicle, if the vehicle turns its course suddenly, it could lose control.

"Reform should be carried out in a healthy and coordinated manner, otherwise chaos would prevail," said Mr Li. To achieve democracy, the prerequisites were high degrees of economic and cultural development.

Article on Right To Subsist, Human Rights

HK0902003493 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Jan 93 p 5

["Human Rights Forum" by Dong Yunhu (5516 0061 5706): "The Right To Subsist Remains the Most Important Human Right for China and the Developing Countries at Present"]

[Text] "The Condition of Human Rights in China" (the White Paper) stresses that "the right to subsist is the most important human right," while fully recognizing human rights in various aspects. This viewpoint has won the universal affirmation of just world opinion. However, it has also drawn criticism from those self-claimed "human rights champions" in the West. They are doing their utmost to play down and even negate the right to subsist, asserting that it is already "outdated" to talk about such a right today. Of course, those people may enjoy their "freedom of speech," but ruthless facts have made it very difficult for them to justify their argument.

1. As the term suggests, the right to subsist means precisely the right of the subsistence of man's life. If a "human being" no longer exists, where will his "rights" go? Departing from "man's" subsistence, what is the good of talking about his rights! Regarding the meaning of the right to subsist, "the right to subsist" (or "the right to live") in Western concept chiefly refers to the right that a man's life should not be illegitimately deprived; that is, a man enjoys the right of "safety of life" politically. As to the security of man's basic conditions for living, it is entirely excluded from the "right to subsist." Obviously, that is a one-sided, narrow-minded view. Without the security of basic living conditions, man "will be deprived of the right to subsist as a human being." This being the case, the universally-acknowledged theory on human rights today believes that the right to subsist should include the concept that the right of man's safety of life and his right to acquire basic security of the necessary living conditions for his subsistence are not to be illegitimately deprived and injured. While stipulating that "all men" enjoy the right to live, the rights of liberty and personal freedom, the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" especially stresses: All men enjoy "living conditions in compliance with human dignity," and "have the right to enjoy the living standards necessary to sustain the health and welfare of his own self and family, including food, clothing, housing, medical treatment and necessary social service." In addition, "The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" also recognizes that all men enjoy "the rights to be free from starvation."

2. Safeguarding people's right to subsist was and remains the most important human right for most Third World countries. A popular saying goes: In a great disaster, can anyone escape unscathed? People of colonies and semi-colonies under the long-term barbarous colonial domination had no basic security for their lives to speak of when their countries lost their independence. Take North America, for example: The Native American population numbered between 1.5 million and 3 million in 1492; it was only 220,000 after their pursuit and slaughter by

European colonialists. The notorious slave trafficking in history incurred a loss of 200 million lives in Africa. Perhaps it can never be counted how many people in the colonies and dependencies were slaughtered by imperialist powers in their aggressive wars. Between 1840 and 1949 alone, the imperialist powers launched more than 100 aggressive wars, big and small, against China, with approximately 30 million Chinese descendants slaughtered. We should like to ask those Western "human rights champions" why those hundreds of millions of innocent victims who were "born equal" could have failed to share the "right to live," not to be deprived of life, as you have solemnly declared?

To date, hegemonism and power politics continue to gravely threaten the independence and subsistence of developing countries. According to statistics, since World War II, comparatively great regional wars and conflicts resulting from foreign aggression, intervention, and interference numbered over 150, and invariably took place in developing countries and regions, with a death toll of 20 million. Therefore, we can see that, regarding people of developing countries, there is no safety of their lives to speak of to date.

Furthermore, what long-term colonial rule and economic exploitation of neo-colonialism have brought developing countries is impoverishment, backwardness, starvation, and struggling on the verge of death; whereas developed countries prosper mainly by relying on plunder, exploitation and sacrificing the interests of developing countries. Just as an international law expert indicated, such cold facts have landed developing countries "in the position of being deprived of their national and international subsistence."

Beginning in the 1960's, while striving for their political independence, most developing countries have unfolded the struggle to build a fair and rational new international economic order to get rid of the shackles of neo-colonialism and hegemonism and seek socioeconomic development. That is in essence a struggle for the right to subsist from the economic, social, and cultural angles. However, little progress has been made in this struggle because of great difficulties. The irrational old economic order remains deep-rooted, and the North-South gap in wealth continues to widen as of today. According to statistics, the number of "the most undeveloped countries" increased from 24 two decades ago to 47 by the end of 1991, with a population of 500 million. The developing countries account for 70 percent of the world population, but their income accounts for only 20 percent of the world gross income. Of this, the income of low-income countries that take up approximately half of the world population accounts for only 5.6 percent of the world gross income, whereas the income of developed countries, whose population takes up only 15 percent of the world, accounts for 70 percent of the world gross income. Foreign debts of developing countries reach \$1,340 billion, with a per capita of \$300. In addition to worsening trade conditions and capital back flow, the impoverished populace continues to grow. The number of people dying of starvation

in developing countries is between 13 million and 18 million each year. Facts show that to developing countries, being free of hunger and cold and getting rid of poverty to obtain a dignified condition for subsistence remain the primary and the most pressing issue in human rights.

3. In recent years, some Western powers have increasingly resorted to "human rights" as a condition for providing economic aid to developing countries and a means to exert political pressure on them, but the powers would not say a word, and would even be afraid to mention the most basic "human right"—namely, the right to subsist. Some of them even put the blame on the victim, saying that China only attaches importance to the right to subsist, but not citizens' political rights. Saying such is out of either ignorance or political prejudice.

Without doubt, the political rights of a nation's citizens are important, and should be respected and protected. Since the PRC's founding, it has proceeded from its own historical conditions and special national conditions, and adopted the people's congress as the state's basic political system. The Constitution stipulates that all power of the state goes to the people; at the same time, the political consultation system characterized by multiparty cooperation under the CPC leadership is implemented to ensure that all social strata and people's organizations and patriots from various circles play their role in state politics and social life. What political systems other countries implement is strictly their own business, and we will not make irresponsible remarks. However, the people's congress and political consultation systems China implements are sound ones in compliance with China's national conditions, and the people are satisfied with them.

China has all along attached importance to individual citizen's political rights. The Constitution explicitly stipulates that the citizens have the right to vote and to stand for election; their personal freedom is not to be violated; and they have such rights as freedom of correspondence, speech, publication, gathering, and holding parades and demonstrations. China does not have news censorship, nor ideological and political prisoners. All this is given detailed and factual description in the White Paper, "Condition of Human Rights in China." However, some people who are biased in the West have turned things upside down to confuse right and wrong regardless of facts in an attempt to add all sorts of pressure to accomplish their ulterior motives.

A Chinese populist saying goes: Those who are in favorable circumstances do not know the bitterness and anxiety of those who are in trouble. To developing countries, "one man, one vote" cannot fully embody "human rights." To them, the most important is political and social stability, economic development, and basic insurance of people's livelihood. Just as the 28 February 1992 issue of the French FIGARO indicated, "To demand the building of a democratic government as the precondition for providing aid is probably the most frequently adopted method, but the most hypocritical one that can never settle any issue." An African friend also said: People in hunger have no freedom. Eliminating the most basic and most pressing

human right (the right to subsist) while stressing "human rights" in other aspects can only mean empty words and hypocrisy like "drawing a cake and calling it dinner."

4. Developing countries stress that the right to subsist is the primary human right; doubtless, that will touch a sore spot of the Western "human rights champions." For it is none other than they themselves who sang praises to colonial and imperialist aggression and exploitation, while doing everything they could to restrain historical progress and decolonialization. Today, it is also those self-same "human rights champions" who continue to stubbornly safeguard the old international economic order, while setting up one hurdle after another to the struggles of developing countries for the right to subsist and the right to develop so as to maintain international monopolistic capital's exploitation and oppression of most developing countries. Meanwhile, the developing countries' fight for fair and reasonable prices for such primary products as cocoa, coffee, cotton, and rubber as well as a new international economic order involves the actual special privileges of those who are known as "people without a conscience" in dark Africa. Perhaps herein lies the important cause for the all-out efforts of those "human rights champions" to play down and negate the right to subsist.

Rumored Establishment of Hotel Casino Denied

HK0902142893 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Jan 93 p 1

["Dispatch" by reporter Yan Shigui (0917 0013 6311): "'Establishment of Licensed Casino' in Beijing's Yuanshan Hotel Is Sheer Unfounded Rumor"; first paragraph is RENMIN RIBAO editor's note]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (RENMIN RIBAO)—Strictly banning gambling and prohibiting any people from providing conditions for gambling is a constant policy pursued by the party and the state. The PRC Criminal Law and the PRC Public Security Management and Punishment Regulations include explicit provisions on banning gambling. In this regard, there is no room for "opening" and "decontrolling." The rumor about "the establishment of a licensed casino in Yuanshan Hotel" was completely groundless. This should be lesson to the news media.

According to an evening paper's report, "the first licensed casino in the Chinese mainland is to be set up" inside Beijing's Yuanshan Hotel solely owned and run by a Taiwan compatriot, Mr Wu Chang-ming, and the plan "has been approved in principle by the municipal authorities of Beijing." This caught the attention of many people. After visiting the departments concerned, this reporter learned that the report was untrue and was a sheer fabrication.

Ding Weijun, spokesman for the Beijing Municipal Government, explicitly answered this reporter: Beijing Municipality strictly bans gambling, and promulgated in 1990 the Beijing Municipal Regulations on Banning Gambling in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of the state. Article 8 of the Regulations clearly stipulates: "Institutions and individuals engaging in the tourist industry

and the passenger transport industry and running public cultural and recreational facilities must formulate effective management systems for banning gambling and strictly implement them." The municipal government performs its administrative duties strictly according to the laws and regulations, and none of the municipal leaders has ever given consent to the establishment of a casino.

This reporter then visited Yuanshan Hotel. The building was originally a property of the Beijing Municipal State-Owned Farm Management Bureau. In 1989, it was leased to Mu Wu Chang-ming, and was then redecorated and renovated. After the hotel started operation in April 1991, it attracted customers with its exquisite furnishings and low prices, and the business result was good. Mr Wu Chang-ming, who is also general manager of the hotel, recently returned to Taiwan for the festival. Mr Wu Chang-chuan, his younger brother, spoke with this reporter.

Asked about the newspaper report, Mr Wu Chang-chuan said that the report was untrue, but they indeed once had the idea about opening a casino. He said: My elder brother Wu Chang-ming is chairman of the Taiwan-funded Enterprises Association. Once, when chatting with some friends, he said that the nightlife here was not rich enough and he wondered if a club might be opened to offer such games as roulette and playing cards. Afterward, he wrote a report to the municipal government. The municipal government did not reply, nor did it give oral consent. So we simply cast aside the plan and concentrated our efforts on normal business items.

According to Mr Wu Chang-chuan, Yuanshan Hotel had nothing to do with the evening paper that spread the unfounded rumor. After learning about this, Mr Wu Chang-ming was rather uneasy. He said: "Opening a club was merely an idea conceived by this hotel. Before writing the report to the municipal government, I had only discussed this with several friends from Taiwan. I feel sorry if this caused any unnecessary misunderstanding." Mr Wu told this reporter that he should certainly abide by the local government's regulations and do business legally in the mainland. He expressed gratitude for the Beijing Municipal Government's support for Yuanshan Hotel.

NPC Examining Enforcement of Laws

OW0902143793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 9 Feb 93

[By reporters He Ping (0149 1627) and Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA)—While quickening the pace of law legislation, the National People's Congress [NPC] and its Standing Committee have placed equal importance on supervising law enforcement and have inspected how laws have been enforced in a planned manner. People in authoritative positions have said that stressing the enforcement of laws after they are enacted, calling for placing equal importance on legislation and on law enforcement, and including this work on the NPC

Standing Committee's agenda, marks the important progress made in the Seventh NPC's work.

In view of the serious problems in the development of a judicial system in which laws are not abided by, laws are not strictly enforced, and in which law-violation cases are not dealt with, Chairman Wan Li has stressed on many occasions that equal importance should be placed on the inspection of law enforcement and on law enactment. At his suggestion, a chairmanship meeting of the NPC Standing Committee made a decision on this particular issue. The Standing Committee worked out a specific plan for the inspection of law enforcement.

It has been learned that, during the past five years of the Seventh NPC, the Standing Committee and various special NPC committees have formed inspection groups to examine enforcement of the Forestry Law, the Land Administration Law, the Compulsory Education Law, the Water Law [shui fa 3055 3127], the Mineral Resources Law, the Law for the Protection of the Handicapped, the Law for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas Chinese and Their Dependents, the Administrative Procedure Law, the Law Governing State-Owned Industrial Enterprises, the Civil Procedure Law, the Law on the Protection of Minors, the Law on Protecting the Entry and Exit of Foreigners, the Law on the Administration of the Exit and Entry of Chinese Citizens, the Customs Law, and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities, as well as the NPC Standing Committee's decision on the comprehensive management of social security and its decision on opening four ports along the Chang Jiang to foreign ships. After completing each inspection, the groups submitted a report on the inspection results to the NPC Standing Committee for discussion.

During the inspections of law enforcement, NPC deputies and Standing Committee members who took part went deep into factories, rural areas, schools, offices, and families; heard reports by concerned localities and departments on law enforcement; gained a first-hand idea of how the laws had been enforced; held meetings of various natures; kept extensive contacts with people of various circles; and urged concerned departments to strictly enforce the laws. In reporting to the NPC Standing Committee on the results of the inspections, the groups, while affirming the results of law enforcement, specifically pointed out existing problems and offered their opinions and suggestions on how to strictly enforce the laws.

After examining the enforcement of the Enterprise Law, Standing Committee members pointed out that transformation of governments' functions had lagged behind, which had become an important factor impeding the transformation of enterprises' operating mechanisms; that many decisionmaking powers for enterprises as specified in the Enterprise Law and the Regulations on Transforming the Operating Mechanisms of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises [the "Regulations"] had not been truly delegated to enterprises, or that enterprises were unable to or dared not use the powers delegated to them; and that the "three illegalities" [illegal fee collection, imposing fines,

and apportioning expenses] and the "three illegalities" in disguised form were still quite serious in some localities and departments, seriously impeding enterprise development. In addition, laws and regulations that were to be enforced in conjunction with the Enterprise Law and the "Regulations" were still incomplete. The inspection groups held that governments, from higher levels to lower ones, should quicken the pace in transforming their functions; should use economic, legal, and administrative means to create an environment and conditions for enterprises to compete on an equal footing; and should push, guide, and help enterprises to become more market-oriented. In addition, governments should truly delegate enterprise management powers to enterprises and completely delegate to enterprises the 14 enterprise management powers specified in the "Regulations".

While conducting inspections of the enforcement of the Administrative Procedure Law in five provinces, Standing Committee members noticed that related publicity work was quite poorly done after the law was put into force. Many people still had the idea that ordinary people could never succeed in suing government officials, and they were worried that bureaucrats would shield one another. Some administrative organs did not have adequate understanding of the necessity and importance of implementing the administrative procedure system; some people even thought that the law was enforced too soon and ahead of time; some administrative organs, when sued, refused to respond to or reply to charges or even applied pressure on plaintiffs or even the court. During the inspections, Standing Committee members found that some administrative organs violated laws more often than others. In view of this, Standing Committee members suggested in their reports that publicizing of the Administrative Procedure Law be further strengthened to enable cadres and the masses to further deepen their understanding of the great significance of the law and to eliminate their ideological apprehensions. At the same time, Standing Committee members suggested that the government continue to improve the quality of administrative and law enforcement personnel.

Conducting inspections of the enforcement of laws not only has maintained the dignity of laws and enhanced the authority of the organ of supreme power, but also has enhanced law enforcement departments' self-consciousness in strictly enforcing laws as well as all social sectors' self-consciousness in abiding by the law and discipline.

Minimal Conflict With Taiwan, Hong Kong Laws Urged
HK1002032593 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 10 Feb 93 p 8

[Report by Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Two Chinese scholars have complained that Beijing has ignored the advice of its own legal experts and is dragging its feet over drafting legislation to minimise conflicts between laws in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

In a paper presented at a legal seminar in Hong Kong, Mr Han Depei and Mr Huang Jin, from Wuhan University in Hubei, said Beijing had failed to respond positively despite repeated attempts by Chinese scholars to raise the matter with the authorities.

Owing to a delay in visa applications, the two scholars were unable to come to Hong Kong to personally deliver their joint paper.

They argued that China had lagged behind Taiwan and Hong Kong in recognising the seriousness of "the conflict of regional laws" especially at a time when exchanges between the three areas had grown rapidly.

"In recent years, mainland scholars have become very concerned about the issue of inter-regional conflict of law. In addition to carrying out extensive research on the subject, they have also called for an acceleration of formulation of legislation to tackle the problem," they wrote.

"However, both the legislative and administrative organs in the mainland have failed to recognise the significance of the issue," they added.

While Mr Han said he had drafted "sample legislation" on the issue last year, his work has yet to catch the attention of the authorities, although the paper has been published in legal journals in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The legal vacuum, the scholars warned, might hamper exchanges between the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

"Such legislation is not only essential but also within reach."

The scholars said there was a risk of "forum shopping" as different parties to a legal conflict would choose different courts to protect their interests.

State Council Comments on Higher Education

OW0802141193 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in
Chinese 2104 GMT 1 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)—The State Council recently transmitted written comments on the State Education Commission's "Opinions on Accelerating the Reform of, and Actively Developing, Ordinary Higher Education," and asked people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the jurisdiction of the central authorities, and various ministries, commissions, and departments directly under the State Council to seriously implement the State Education Commission's "Opinions."

The State Council's written comments pointed out: Higher education shoulders the important task of training people for the construction of the socialist cause and successors for leading positions, as well as the development of science, technology, and culture. It plays a very important role in promoting the development of productive forces. In order to suit the needs of socialist modernization, we must accelerate the reform of, and actively develop ordinary higher education. Governments at various levels, and concerned ministries and departments under the State

Council must attach great importance to and actively support the reform and development of ordinary higher education, strengthen their leadership over the reform of various schools of higher learning, and effectively solve the actual difficulties and problems of those schools.

The main tasks in reforming and developing higher education put forward by the State Education Commission in its "Opinions" are: It is imperative to adhere to the socialist orientation in running schools, improve the teaching and management system of schools of higher education, change the functions of government administrative departments, expand decisionmaking power in running schools, reform the schools' internal management system and operational mechanism, deepen the reform of education and teaching, and explore and find a new way to develop schools of higher learning. Through reform, we should expand the scale of schools of higher learning, make the structure of schools more rational, raise the quality of teaching to a higher level, and significantly increase results in running schools. By the end of this century, we should in the main be able to establish a system of socialist higher education with Chinese characteristics. Specific policies and measures include the following:

We should reform the present unitary system and pattern, and break up the state monopoly on education, explore a system suitable for the socialist market economy, urge all non-government sectors to pool funds in running schools, and find new ways to develop higher education through various forms and methods. After reform and experiments, we should establish various forms in running schools, including the running of schools with a greater portion of funds invested in by the state and supplemented by students' tuition fees and funds gathered from non-government sectors; the running of schools with a greater portion of money from students' tuition fees and funds gathered from non-government sectors, and supplemented by state subsidies; the running of schools with funds gathered from non government sectors; and the running of schools by enterprises.

In developing higher education, we should give full play to the initiative of various localities, suit measures to local conditions, make rational arrangements, and make the educational structure as effective as possible. Under the guidance of the state's overall planning, governments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities should decide their respective goals and focal point of work in developing higher education and pay attention to lateral cooperation. We should vigorously develop colleges for professional training, and pay particular attention to developing specialized education geared to the needs of the vast rural areas, medium and small enterprises, village and town enterprises, and tertiary industry. We should increase the number of graduate students in order to realize the goal of mainly relying on our own people in advanced training. On the question of curriculum, we should stabilize the scope of basic sciences, appropriately develop the study of borderline subjects, and lay stress on developing applied sciences.

In developing higher education, we must give prominence to raising the quality of education. Various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities with good conditions and concerned departments of the State Council should pay attention to establishing one or two schools of higher learning at advanced levels and to teaching some key subjects which can represent their respective localities and trades. We should strive to raise a number of schools of higher learning to advanced levels of the world by early next century.

We should further reform the system of having the state directly make plans for and manage schools, and gradually establish a new system with the state making overall plans and exercising macro-control while the schools are to meet the needs of society, and to make their own decisions on teaching and administration.

The course of reforming the administrative system of higher education is one of gradually instituting an administrative system characterized mainly by supervision and guidance from central and provincial (including autonomous regional and municipal) departments. State Council departments should focus on managing mainstay schools which are related directly to the nation's economic and social development, and which demonstrate the role played by higher education, as well as schools which are strongly specialized and schools which are not suitable for local authorities to manage. As for the relationship between central and local departments, central departments should simplify administration and delegate authority to local governments so that they will have greater administrative responsibilities.

The system governing investment in higher education should be restructured. Gradual steps should be taken to institute an investment system under which budgets will come mainly from allotments, as well as from funds raised through all channels. While relevant central and local authorities should earmark more funds for higher education, schools themselves should also raise additional educational budgets through various channels. Higher education is not compulsory, and so the system under which the state "takes full charge" of students' college expenses should be changed. While college students should in principle pay for their own expenses, consideration should be given to the affordability for the masses, and so how much they have to pay should be set by school authorities and approved by competent departments or by the people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the jurisdiction of the central government.

The enrollment system and the system of placing graduates should be reformed. Enrollment plans of schools of higher education should be based on state quotas and regulatory quotas. For the training of personnel controlled by the state quotas, competent school authorities must make sure that there is an adequate budget for the operations and required facilities. Under the premise of fulfilling the state quotas, regulatory quotas should be gradually expanded by enrolling more students who pay their own expenses, and students whom the schools are commissioned to train.

Measures governing enrollees' entrance examination should be reformed. Enrollees' ethical and intellectual qualifications as well as their physical health should be considered, and students should be admitted primarily on the basis of their test results. On the basis of joint provincial examination for graduating middle school students, the number of subjects to be tested at colleges' unified entrance examination should be reduced and the results which the students have achieved in the joint examination should be used as reference. The placement system under which college graduates are bound to have jobs as cadres and are assigned jobs by the state should be replaced by one under which the majority of college graduates must seek employment by themselves. In the foreseeable future, the state will, in principle, be responsible for placing graduates enrolled under state quotas, school authorities and hiring units should meet to discuss their supply and demand, and graduating students and hiring units should also be encouraged to consult with one another about their needs and options. As for students enrolled under regulatory quotas, students whom colleges are commissioned by specific departments to train will be given jobs according to contracts, and students who study at their own expense should seek jobs by themselves.

Deepening teaching reform and improving the quality of education should be the center of higher education reform. According to the requirement of "meeting the needs of modernization, the world, and the future," we should fully implement the party's education principles, gradually establish an educational system compatible with students' growth as well as our socialist market economic system, and strive to improve the quality of our education. We should continue to change our educational thinking and renew our educational concept. We should broaden the sphere of specialized training; intensify the reform of curricula and teaching methods; gradually establish and improve our curricula which are in line with China's socialist construction and with the trend of scientific, technological, and educational development; and underscore the need to improve students' proficiency and competence.

In accordance with the state policy for scientific and technological development, scientific and technological research conducted in schools of higher education must be geared to the needs of economic construction and incorporated into college curricula. To give full scope to the enthusiasm of scientists and technicians, we should, while assigning the main force to serve national economic construction, retain a small number of capable researchers to undertake basic research steadily and continuously, and maintain and build some more major, state-class laboratories. Moreover, while organizing strong forces to undertake major state assignments, we should guide the vast number of scientists and technicians to work in society and market, actively carry out applied and developmental research projects urgently required in economic and social development, and energetically intensify the popularization and application of scientific and technological achievements. Personnel engaged in philosophic and social science studies should direct their efforts mainly to dealing

with major theoretical and practical issues which must be urgently resolved during socialist construction and reform. The management of science and technology must be reformed. Manufacturers, schools, and research institutes must intensify their cooperation in all forms so that some training, research, and development bases having close ties with the industrial sector can be established. Rational mechanisms governing investment in scientific and technological development should be devised. While the state will continue to invest more in scientific and technological development, avenues through which money can be invested in scientific and technological projects should be actively explored, more loans should be made available for scientific and technological development, and funds should be set up to ensure against risks in developing new and high technology.

Positive efforts should be made to develop college-operated industries, especially new- and high-technology industries. College-operated industries should be operated in such a way that they can strengthen school-society ties, promote educational and teaching reforms, help raise more educational funds, and increase colleges' operational capacity. Schools of higher education should organize their scientists and technicians to conduct research and development of projects on the production front, turn scientific and technological results into output through all channels and at all levels, actively engage in developing new and high-technology industries, and develop high-technology industries in a planned, selective, and practical manner. In a way appropriate to their conditions, local authorities and colleges should make positive efforts to develop tertiary industries providing information-related consultations and services. The state should earmark more funds for loans needed for supporting college-operated industries and give colleges preferential tax treatment.

The teachers' ranks should be stronger. The 1990's are a crucial period in which old teachers of schools of higher education have to be replaced by younger ones, and the job of training and replenishing academic leaders and mainstay teachers is extremely urgent. All forms of effective measures should be taken to restructure the teachers' ranks, and priority should be given to training middle-aged and young academic leaders. Issues concerning teachers' wages, housing, medical care, and retirement must be placed on the agenda of important affairs concerning reform. Major policies and measures should be resolutely adopted to improve teachers' working, studying, and living conditions; and teachers who have made outstanding contributions should be generously rewarded. Further steps should be taken to reform the operations of assessing specialized and technical duties, and the authority of assessing teachers' credentials should be decontrolled.

The "Opinions" also cover other aspects, such as positively and steadily promoting the restructuring of the management within schools of higher education, continuing to intensify and improve ethical education, reforming post-graduate education, and providing stronger leadership over the reform of higher education.

Business School To Admit Only Paying Students
HK1002063393 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0921 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Shanghai, 28 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—This year, the International Business College of Shanghai University will admit only self-financed students to both the undergraduate and training courses in all its faculties. Apart from a small amount of sundry fees, the tuition is 2,400 yuan per academic year.

According to some information, this college will contact the leading middle schools in Shanghai Municipality and various districts of the city this year and directly enroll from them the students that they recommend to institutions of higher learning. The college will give out pre-course scholarships for this particular arrangement on a scale of four rates, namely, 100 percent, 75 percent, 50 percent, and 25 percent of the full tuition. About 75 percent of the students will be entitled to them. The college has also laid down a new measure for appraising students' eligibility for general scholarships which will be equal to, respectively, 100 percent, 50 percent, and 25 percent of the full tuition. About 50 percent of the students will be entitled to these scholarships and a minority who excel in their studies may be accorded extra scholarships. Meanwhile, the college will also trial-implement the student loan system to help those with financial difficulties.

Besides, the college will also make the length of schooling flexible and allow students to graduate ahead of the prescribed time upon finishing all required courses. By the same token, students are also allowed to postpone their graduation. Those who have to suspend schooling for special reasons may retain their student status for two years.

Song Ping Speaks at Population Control Meeting
OW1002041093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 9 Feb 93

[By ZHONGGUO RENKOU RIBAO reporter Lai Lin-song (6351 2651 1529), RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ai Xiao (5337 4562), and XINHUA reporter Yu Changhong (0060 7022 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA)—A discussion meeting on further strengthening the comprehensive work of family planning was held in Beijing today. A consensus was reached by experts and participating leaders from concerned ministries and commissions: In spite of our economic progress, we should never ease off the work of family planning. Under the new situation of the reform and opening up, we should make concerted and all-out efforts to achieve even greater success in our population control work.

The meeting, which was held at Comrade Song Ping's suggestion, was aimed at enhancing exchanges and coordination between all departments concerned and accepting more opinions and suggestions from population scholars. It was agreed by all participants that such a meeting should be institutionalized and held every two months, with a theme for each meeting.

Song Ping attended and spoke at the meeting. He said: In carrying out family planning, we have achieved marked success in controlling population growth. This still will be our major task. In the future, we should expand the scope of our work. We should not only pay attention to statistics; it is imperative for us to promote quality birth, upbringing, and education. We should come out with a good plan for controlling the population's age, sex ratios, and regional distribution. We should pay attention to the health care of mothers and children and to the pension system. We must coordinate our family planning with developing the national economy, helping people build happy families, and promoting population quality. Family planning should also be coordinated with our work in planning, economic affairs, civil affairs, public security, and public health. In this way, we can produce a holistic result and better carry out basic national policies.

At the meeting, experts and leaders from concerned ministries and commissions said: While developing the economy, we should not entertain a wrong idea that "our population will naturally decline when we enjoy better economic conditions." Economic development does not contravene population control. It is necessary for us to adhere to the per-capita perception. We should never lessen our awareness of the importance of the concept that party and government leaders should be responsible for the success of the work. Only when all departments concerned enhance their conscientiousness in dealing with population problems will they come out with effective measures that will help implement family planning work. In this way, we can lay a foundation for the Chinese nation to enter into a benign circle of population growth and create a favorable population environment for the overall growth of the national economy.

More than 30 people attended today's meeting. They were leaders from the State Planning Commission and other departments concerned as well as population scholars from scientific research organizations and institutions of higher learning. Minister Peng Peiyun of the State Family Planning Commission also spoke at the meeting.

Jiang, Li Peng Inscribe for Wuhan Meeting

HK1002051893 Wuhan Hubei People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Excerpts] People from all sectors in Hubei Province and Wuhan held a solemn meeting in Wuhan's 7 February Memorial Hall this morning to mark the 70th anniversary of the 7 February revolutionary struggle. Jiang Zemin and Li Peng wrote inscriptions to observe the occasion. Jiang Zemin's inscription reads: Foster the revolutionary tradition of the 7 February struggle and strive to become pioneers of the construction relating to the four modernizations. Li Peng's inscription reads: Promote the glorious revolutionary tradition of the 7 February struggle and become the main force of reform and construction.

Li Daqiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor, read the inscriptions by Jiang Zemin and Li Peng at the meeting. Zhong Shuqian, provincial party deputy secretary,

addressed the meeting. On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the people of the entire province, he expressed deep mourning for (Lin Xiangtian), hero of the worker movement, who died bravely in the 7 February revolutionary struggle; (Xu Yang), labor lawyer, and all martyrs killed in the struggle. He also conveyed sincere greetings to the old workers involved in the 7 February struggle as well as to the families and descendants of the martyrs. [passage omitted]

Also present at the commemorative meeting were leading comrades of the provincial advisory committee, provincial people's congress, Hubei Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and provincial military district, including Peng Qichen, Li Haizhong, Feng Zhonglang, and Pan Yunpin. Leaders of the Wuhan party committee, people's congress, government, and municipal CPPCC committee, including Liu Sanpi, Li Meifang, Guo Yuhu, Li Bixing, and Wang Qiangong, also attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Economic & Agricultural

'Pen Talk' Discusses Serving Market Economy

HK0902152093 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 93 p 5

["Pen Talk on Arming the Whole Party With Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Theory of Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics" by Wang Deying, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission: "Building Clean and Honest Party and Government Conduct Must Suit the Needs of a Socialist Market Economy"]

[Text] Establishing and improving the system of socialist market economy is an arduous and complicated project which involves many fields of the economic base and superstructure and calls for the concerted efforts of the whole party and all trades and professions of the country. The building of clean and honest party and government conduct, as well as the party's discipline inspection, should take the initiative to meet the market economy's needs and play the role of safeguard and catalyst in the establishment and improvement of the system of socialist market economy.

Equip Our Mind With the Theory of Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics and Sait the Building of Clean and Honest Party and Government Conduct to the Market Economy's Needs

As a fundamental approach to consolidating the economic base, developing socialist market economy requires an effective guarantee from all aspects of the superstructure. The building of clean and honest party and government conduct should conscientiously serve the consolidation and development of the socialist economic base and, in the meanwhile, seek greater development in the course of adapting itself to the market economy's development, so as to create more favorable conditions for eliminating unhealthy tendencies and negative phenomena of corruption. As far as the discipline inspection organs and cadres are concerned, the most important task for them at present

is to conscientiously study the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, so that our ideological understanding is more in keeping with the objective reality of socialist market economy.

The dialectical unity of ideological emancipation and seeking truth from facts is the quintessence of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should understand, analyze, and solve problems in light of the reality of developing socialist market economy and strengthening the building of clean and honest party and government conduct in the new era. In the past, the long-standing system of planned economy had a strong impact on people's ideology, behavior, and work style. Many of the practices cultivated in the context of the highly centralized planned economy are no longer in tune with the needs of today's market economy. Therefore, both the comrades in the economic circles and those engaged in party discipline inspection should renew their concepts and free themselves from the confines of traditional ideas.

First, they should adopt the idea of socialist market economy. The discipline inspection organs and cadres in the new era should, actively and on their own initiative, study economics, get to know the market, and participate in the reforms. This must be done if they want to do their own jobs well and help safeguard and promote the market economy's development. If they have a poor understanding of the market economy and fail to renew their ideas inherited from the past in time, they will not be able to help safeguard and promote the market economy's development and may even become an obstacle to it. Our mode of thinking, values, and criterion for measuring right and wrong should all be aligned with the development of the socialist market economy. As long as they satisfy the criterion of the "three beneficials," even though they may make some mistakes in their work, we should positively support and protect them so that they can work boldly and practice bravely.

Second, they should further reinforce their consciousness of overall interests and the whole. Establishing and improving the system market economy socialist is a systems engineering project which is complicated and affects many facets of society, and therefore requires overall planning and coordinated operations. They should set their mind on the overall situation and conduct the building of clean and honest party and government conduct and discipline inspection in the macroenvironment wherein the market economy is being developed and economic construction promoted.

Third, they should be good at understanding and handling problems from the point of view of dialectics and development. At present, the socialist market economy system in China is in the formative stage and many measures are of an exploratory and experimental nature. Each step forward may encounter some new circumstances and new problems. Therefore, the building of clean and honest party and government conduct will also continuously have to face new challenges and new tasks. We should have a correct understanding of the various effects that market economy has on the building of clean and honest party and

government conduct and make incessant efforts to explore the new approaches to strengthening the building of clean and honest party and government conduct in the context of developing socialist market economy.

Conscientiously Inspect How Well the Line, Principles, and Policies Have Been Implemented and Actively Promote the Development of the Market Economy

The party's discipline has always been an important guarantee for implementing the party's line. The practice over the years indicates that inspecting how well the line, principles, and policies as well as various reform measures have been implemented is an effective way whereby discipline inspection organs may give play to their due functions and help guarantee and promote economic construction.

In the course of developing the market economy, the party and government have promulgated and will promulgate a series of reform policies and measures in succession. How well these policies and measures will be implemented will have a direct bearing on whether or not the socialist market economy can develop in a healthy way. The party constitution adopted at the 14th CPC Congress once again sets the inspection of the implementation of the party's line, principles, policies, and resolutions as an important task for party discipline inspection committees at all levels. According to this instruction, discipline inspection organs' conscientious inspection and supervision of the implementation of relevant policies and important measures is bound to contribute to the establishment and improvement of the system of socialist market economy in a large way. It is also a substantial practical gesture of discipline inspection in adapting itself to the development of market economy.

In establishing the socialist market economy system, it is imperative to conscientiously do a good job in the following important, interrelated links: the shift of operating mechanisms of state-owned enterprises, especially large and medium enterprises; the acceleration of the cultivation of market system; deepening the reform of the income distribution system and the socialist security system; and the acceleration of the change of government functions. In recent years, discipline inspection organs have made some efforts in these directions. Since 1990, discipline inspection committees at all levels, focusing on enlivening and improving large and medium state enterprises and organizing over 360,000 people in coordination with relevant departments, have gone to nearly 90,000 enterprises, analyzed over 10,000 enterprises suffering losses under abnormal circumstances, helped rectify the leadership groups of over 10,000 enterprises, eliminated the interference of noneconomic factors, prevented the financial loss of more than 1.2 billion yuan for enterprises, and promoted the conducting of enterprises' productive and other operations as well as the transformation of operating mechanisms.

In inspecting the implementation of the party's and government's relevant policies and measures for developing the market economy, we should first study and grasp the

essential spirit of the policies and measures in this respect and cooperate with or support relevant departments in conducting conscientious investigation and study, finding good models and spreading their experience in time, and actively exploring effective ways to put all the policies and measures into practice. It is necessary to comprehensively adopt various methods, such as inspection, supervision, urging, and assistance; commend and give publicity to those who have implemented policies well; and help or criticize those who fail to do so, or set them a deadline for correction. It is necessary to, in accordance with the party's discipline, sternly handle those who feign compliance and interfere in the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. In the meantime, when they find through inspection that the policies and measures are not complete or are defective, they should lose no time giving relevant departments the feedback, so that they can be improved at an early stage.

Run the Party Strictly and Enforce Discipline in a Serious Manner; Pay Attention to the Anticorruption Struggle as a Major Issue for Safeguarding the Market Economy's Development

In the past 14 years, the people, led by our party, have made unprecedented achievements in the reform, opening up, and acceleration of economic construction. The general public is aware of this and is convinced of the party's contributions. There has also been new progress in improving the building of clean and honest party and government conduct. However, there are still points in the party organizations and the contingent of party members which are not in keeping with the onerous task of guiding modernization. Their main manifestations are the rather serious unhealthy tendencies and negative phenomena of corruption in the party. These unhealthy tendencies and negative phenomena of corruption often come and go as the situation changes. Sometimes they are very serious or even relapse after correction and continue despite repeated prohibition. The general public utterly detests this and earnestly hopes that our party will eliminate corruption and rectify the party conduct. We should be soberly aware that the issue of party-mass relationship is not only where the crux of the issue of party conduct lies, but also has a very important impact on the establishment and improvement of the system of socialist market economy. If the party fails to solve the problem of corruption very well and lets it multiply and spread, it would undermine the flesh-and-blood relations between the party and the masses, seriously affect the party's cohesiveness and fighting capacity, and shake the public's confidence and determination in reform and opening up. The 14th party congress report instructs that "anticorruption is necessary throughout the process of the reform and opening up. Rectifying the party conduct and strengthening the building of honest government conduct should be carried out as an important matter. It is necessary to strive for positive results with determination to win the trust of the people." The party discipline inspection organs at all levels must firmly implement this spirit, adhere to the principle of running the party rigorously, enforce the party discipline in a serious manner, and under no circumstances

allow the corrupt elements and negative phenomena of corruption existing in the party to interfere with the progress of the socialist market economy.

Experience proves that at each important stage of deepening the reform, there are always those who try every possible means to take advantage of whatever loopholes they can find, engage themselves in activities against discipline and law, disrupt the economic order and social order, and impair the party's image. Aiming at purifying the party organization and safeguarding economic development, the discipline inspection committees at all levels have made sustained and unremitting efforts to check and eliminate the corrupt elements and negative phenomena of corruption within the party. In the last five years, the discipline inspection committees have inspected and handled more than 870,000 various cases of discipline violation and punished over 730,000 party members who had breached discipline. Among them, over 16,000 were party members and cadres at the level of county or military regiment leaders; over 14,000 at the level of prefectural or military division leaders; and over 100 at the level of provincial or military army leaders. Some representative cases have been publicized to the whole party to help heighten the many party members' conscientiousness in observing discipline and law, which served to protect the party's reputation. Nevertheless, more arduous work has yet to be done and we still have to go a long way in the struggle to eliminate corrupt elements and phenomena of corruption.

Developing the socialist market economy will undoubtedly emancipate and promote productive forces tremendously and will, at the same time, effectively push forward the building of clean and honest party and government conduct. However, market economy has its weaknesses and negative aspects. We must be aware that once the principle of exchange of equal value makes its way into the party's political life, it will give rise to various forms of power-money trade, such as seeking private gain by misusing one's power, making deceptive maneuvers out of personal considerations, graft, and taking bribes. The full manifestation of the value of money tends to tempt some people to "put money first in everything they do" and unscrupulously try to obtain money and material wealth. With the acknowledgement of personal interests, some people will develop extreme egoism, frequently go to dinners at others' expense, accept gifts, make things difficult for those who do not please them, demand contributions, extort money, squander money, disregard moral standards, and seek gratification of personal interests in violation of discipline and law. The legitimate presence of a certain degree of speculative behavior in the activities of market economy will prompt some people to engage themselves in fraudulent speculations, deception and swindling, and make illegal money. Some localities and units seek the economic interests of small groups and departments at the expense of other things, deliberately practice fraud, and try to make money and become rich by producing fake or inferior products, all to the detriment of the interests of the state and the masses. In the past, some people went against the law of economics, allowed no different opinions, and acted

willfully. Those bureaucrats' serious neglect of duty or dereliction of duty which caused a great waste and loss to the state and the collective can still be found under the conditions of the market economy. Therefore, in the course of developing socialist market economy, we must make great efforts to do a good job in the building of clean and honest party and government conduct, wage a firm struggle against the various negative phenomena of corruption, and remove corrupt elements from within the party, so as to reduce the interference in the building of clean and honest party and government conduct from the negative effects of the market economy and clear the way and remove obstacles for the establishment of the socialist market economy system.

Strengthen the Institutional Building of Clean and Honest Party and Government Conduct and Bring Discipline Inspection Into the Track of Institutionalization and Standardization in the Development of the Market Economy

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always stressed the importance of the institution and legal system in improving the party conduct and the general practice of the society. The 14th party congress report also unequivocally points out: "The building of clean and honest government conduct depends on education and, more importantly, on the legal system." In recent years, to meet the needs for strengthening the building of party conduct and party discipline under the new circumstances, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission [CDIC] has promulgated eight regulations on party disciplinary actions regarding the violation of discipline, law, and foreign affairs discipline in the economic field; three sets of procedural regulations on case inspection, case hearing, and complaint and appeal; and 12 sets of institutional stipulations on discipline inspection. They are an indication of the CDIC's tremendous efforts in the development of the laws and regulations within the party. In the practice of building clean and honest party and government conduct, the party committees, discipline inspection committees, and administrative departments have created and formed a series of systems for the building of clean and honest party and government conduct, such as the party conduct responsibility system, overall inspection of party conduct, assessment of party and government conduct, "two opens and one supervision," mass appraisal of the performance of government functional departments, and the system for reporting major issues. Through exploration, they have found, on a preliminary basis, a new path for making a good job of building clean and honest party and government conduct by relying on education and the legal system.

In the future, with the development of the market economy, the tasks in this respect will become even heavier. Market economy's contract nature and requirement on standardization will definitely call for an accelerated pace in the building of democracy and a legal system and will also definitely require us to further strengthen the building of legislations and regulations within the party and the institutional building of clean and honest party and government conduct, overcome the arbitrariness of

our work and reinforce its scientific character, and set up a more orderly and effective safeguard system for the development of the market economy. To this end, we should, in light of realities, inspect and screen the existing party regulations and the systems for the building of clean and honest party and government conduct. We should continue to implement those that are in conformity with the new circumstances; substantiate and improve those that are basically in tune with the new circumstances; and conscientiously revise those parts which do not keep up with the new circumstances. New regulations must be made as soon as possible in areas where regulations are very much needed but not found. They should dovetail with the legislations and regulations for the market economy. This way, a complete system of laws and regulations within the party can be gradually formed, which will meet the objective needs for strengthening the building of clean and honest government conduct in the course of developing market economy.

Article Views Market Economy 'Code of Conduct'
OW0902124993 Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese No 2, 16 Jan 93 pp 23-25

[Article by Zhang Xiaolin from the "Exploration and Contention" Column: "The Market Economy and Its Code of Conduct"]

[Text] Following the socialist market economy's formulation and development, naturally there are changes in people's views and concepts, value systems, behavior, and interpersonal relationships. In light of their principal and developmental aspects, these changes undoubtedly embody positive significance such as attaching importance to science and technology, stressing efficiency, advocating competition, and forging ahead toward advancement. However, we must also notice: There exist irregular and abnormal behaviors; some behaviors are directly confrontational or even against social norms. Social norms are laws, rules, and regulations that conform with the requirements of the socialist market economy for people to engage in economic activities; otherwise we would term their behavior as antinorm or without social norms. Such negative behavior includes imitation of trademarks; production of fake and substandard products; offering and acceptance of bribes; and involvement in business by abusing powers. When facing such a situation, people cannot help but worry, and cannot afford not to pay attention to the connections between the market economy and its code of conduct.

First, we should specify: We should not reject the market economy just because behavior exists that is antinorm or without social norms. We should notice: Besides its superior and positive aspects, the market economy itself also has shortcomings and negative points. Behavior that is antinorm or without social norms still exists in countries where the market economy has been highly developed. Additionally, just like any other matter the market economy has a developmental process beginning from an immature and undeveloped stage leading to maturity and perfection. Due to historic and social factors, we are not

familiar with the market economic theories and practice; we have a relatively long way to go, moving from the "kingdom of certainty" to the "kingdom of freedom." Therefore, it is not surprising that we notice oversights, omissions, gaps, and behavior that is antinorm or without social norms in the market economy's initial stage when it is immature and undeveloped. The key is that we should clearly understand: While avoiding becoming trapped in a hollow fantasy that supersedes reality, we should not unrealistically place ourselves in a state of inertia, letting things drift and take their own course. Though subjective behavior is not primary, it undoubtedly plays a role tending to be beneficial and avoiding disadvantages during the period when the socialist market economy is developing and maturing.

The market economy is a wholesome concept and should be understood comprehensively. A wholesome concept means that—while encompassing aspects including materializing individual values, or surpassing those values, and engaging in competition—the market economy also contains laws, rules, and regulations that regulate people's behavior in economic activities. A comprehensive understanding means that people cannot simply conceptually stress the former and ignore or even forget the latter. We should not allow such a situation where some aspects are promoted at the expense of others. When engaging in the market economy, we undoubtedly strive to minimize investments to obtain the largest possible revenues through competition. Yet undeniably, all these activities have to be conducted within the rules and regulations of the market economy, and human behavior has to abide by certain norms, too. Otherwise, we can be sure that the market economy will definitely be distorted and people's economic activities will certainly be chaotic. For example, when people transact business by abusing their administrative powers, the factors of production will not operate according to the law of values. They do not move in a rational direction toward an optimal point; instead they tend to move toward the power base. And, for instance, when corruption is rampant, the relations between supply and demand are definitely unrealistic, and competition is certainly unfair. Basically, the market economy promotes the principle of survival of the fittest. Nevertheless, people notice a peculiar phenomenon where fake commodities beat genuine goods and substandard products chase away superior merchandise. To be fair, such a situation exists not because the market economy has been established; the reasons lie in inadequate rules and regulations in the market economy as well as behavior that is antinorm or without social norms. We may strive to maintain high expectations in the market economy, and theoretically certify the market economy's inevitability and superiority. However, as long as we have not resolved the issues of the code of conduct while operating in the market economy, and have failed to regularize people's behavior, our high expectations and theoretical evidence may well vanish. Eventually, the market economy's reputation and honor may suffer as a result. It is not hard to notice: A mandatory and rational code of conduct and the regularization of people's behavior are not operating outside of the market

economy's jurisdiction. They must be part and parcel of the market economy. Otherwise, the market economy will not be complete or comprehensive.

The prerequisite for the maturing of a market economy is the acknowledgement that there is a need for rational standards, and such acknowledgement should be encompassed in the meaning of market economy. Therefore, in a certain sense the establishment and advancement of the socialist market economy should be accompanied by the enactment of suitable laws, rules, and regulations so there will be order in the people's economic behavior and that behavior will conform to the norms. It is understandable if in the initial stage of the market economy we temporarily fail to keep our standards up to date or make them perfect or complementary in their roles. During that stage, the surfacing of actions which do not portray our norms or run counter to the norm is inevitable. However, we must understand that the normal development of the market economy is related to various types of rigorous and severe standards and to efforts to subject the people's behavior to the norms. The present issue concerns not only the existence of behavior that does not portray or conform to the norm, it is also about the lack of sufficient understanding of the meaning of norm. In the eyes of certain people, laws, rules, and regulations—not to mention moral standards—are insignificant and dispensable. We can say without exaggeration that the sacred and solemn dignity of norms has long paled into insignificance and is nonexistent in these people. This type of mentality, which scorns and negates all types of norms, undoubtedly has impeded the establishment and development of the socialist market economy.

The propagation of behaviour which does not portray or conform to the norm is generally caused by two reasons, one subjective and one objective.

From the objective point of view, we are presently at a stage where the old system is transitioning to and being replaced by a new one. This is a social change that is fundamental in nature. Historical changes will take place in the operating mechanism of the overly centralized planned economy, and standards which accompany this old system will also be subject to scrutiny. The result may be that many of the standards will become ineffective. This is normal. Standards are the product of practice and should be continuously replaced by new ones as practice changes. However, replacement does not take place at the same pace as the creation of new standards to suit the new market economy system and the discarding of old standards, and therefore we have "gaps" and "oversights and omissions" in certain places. This has resulted in increases in factors which give rise to uncertainties and disorder. In particular, people who take advantage of opportunities and loopholes and whose behavior shows contempt for the norm and does not conform to the norm more often than not will be successful under those "gaps" and "oversights and omissions." This undoubtedly will be a passive factor which upsets society psychologically. Faced with the existence of "gaps" and "oversights and omissions" in the society and the fact that some people whose behaviour

does not portray or conform to the norm have "benefited" from the existence of "gaps" and "oversights and omissions," some people will be tempted to follow the no-norm or antinorm direction in their thoughts and actions.

From the subjective point of view, some people are prejudiced against the norm itself. They look at norms from the viewpoint of a petty producer, and this has led to no-norm or antinorm behavior. These people believe that malpractice found in the over-centralized and over-strictly-managed planned economy system resulted mainly from the restriction set by norms, and therefore, in the process of promoting the market economy, invigoration of the economy, and openness, we must do away with norms, or at least, we should not put stress on them. This is a biased way of understanding things. In a certain sense, the market economy is a modern-type of economy. In that economy, the division of labor will be more and more fine, contacts between people will be more frequent, and relations between them will grow closer. This type of situation demands that the people's behavior should be subject to norms; that we should have more, not less, standards to govern us; and that we should have stricter, not more relaxed, standards. Again, from the viewpoint of those petty producers, since the market economy stresses invigoration and openness, it therefore implies that there should be no restrictions or standards and everyone should go his own way. It should be said that the market economy has been distorted by these petty producers and what they see does not represent the real market economy in the modern sense. These people do not understand that the difference between a planned and a market economy is not whether there is or is not a standard to govern them, but what kind of standards exist and how they dictate the behavior of people. This reminds us that when we transition to the market economy, we not only should establish various types of standards to complement the market economy, we must also overcome the lethargic, lazy, careless, and sloppy bad habits of these petty producers, and enhance the people's awareness of norms and their successes in observing them. These two factors are prerequisites for one another [hu wei tiao jian 0062 3634 2742 0115] and complement each other. Generally, regions with a well-developed market economy often see the existence of a comprehensive system of norms and higher awareness and standards among the people to observe those norms. This is something we should remind ourselves of. In his "Political Orders in a Changing Society," the American scholar Huntington said that while disorder and chaos are inevitable during transition to a modern economy, a modern economy itself does have order and regularity. There was truth in this statement.

Since necessary and rational norms and regularized behavior are important conditions for transition to a market economy, we must—while stressing the importance of the construction of commodity, materials, and financial markets—pay close attention to enacting norms related to the market economy, such as laws on corporations, negotiable securities, banking, investment, and antibribery. We should guide people to follow the norms and to do things openly and fairly in accordance with

them. If we call the building of markets hardware construction, then the building of laws will be indispensable software construction. In building the software, we should attach special importance to the legal system. It does not mean that administration, management, and ethical standards are not important; rather, it means that under the conditions of a market economy, the problems people first face mainly concern laws. Only by relying on the coerciveness of the law, can we fundamentally and forcefully curb and reduce antinorm or normless behavior and ensure healthy development of the socialist market economy. The closer the relationship between the market economy and the systems of law and norms becomes, the more people's behavior is regularized by laws. This phenomenon reflects the modern meaning of the market economy, and, at the same time, indicates the need to modernize the way of regularizing people's behavior.

Review of Book on Socialist Market Economy

HK1002124393 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 93 p 1

[Article by Dong Fureng (5516 6534 4356): "Book Review: 'Theory on the Socialist Market Economy as the Major Sector'"]

[Text]The Major Sector Is the Market Economy

Yu Guangyuan's book entitled "Theory on the Socialist Market Economy as the Major Sector," a recent publication of China Finance and Economy Publishing House, was completed within three months, despite the author's illness, in the wake of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talks made during his southern inspection tour.

Comrade Yu Guangyuan is one of the economists who first put forward developing the socialist market economy in China. Back in 1985, he set out the "theory on the socialist market economy as the major sector." In some articles collected in this book, he reviews the "solemn and stirring history" of the repeated fierce polemics over the mutual relationship between the planned economy and the market economy since reform, indicating that there have been "three theories" on this issue, namely, "the theory of rejection," "the theory of negative combination," and "the theory of positive combination." He believes that "the theory of positive combination has played an important role in China's economic reform"; however, "from the angle of analyzing the unified economy itself, its meaning is not distinct and accurate." This being the case, he has put forward the "theory on the socialist market economy as the major sector," that is, the theory on "the planned development of the socialist market economy as the major sector," believing that the ultimate goal of the reform in the economic structure should be "a structure with the socialist market economy as the major sector." Hence, the "theory on the socialist market economy as the major sector" is precisely the "theory of the socialist market economy." The reason he has added the term "major sector" is to emphasize that the market economy can be developed in a planned way under the socialist system, while the major sector in planned development is none other than the market economy. The "planned way"

referred to here is not a mandatory plan, but the "adaptive plan" he has talked about. Therefore we can see that the "major sector" is based on the mutual relationship between the planned economy and the market economy. This being the case, he regards the theory on the "subjective sector" as the "fourth theory" in the polemics on the mutual relationship between the planned economy and the market economy. Compared with the other "three theories," it is really a new development and new creation in the long-standing polemics over the mutual relationship between the planned economy and the market economy at home and abroad.

Remove the Label of Bearing the Surname "Capitalist"

The "market economy" was labeled as bearing the surname "capitalist," and in some people's eyes the pursuit of the market economy is precisely the pursuit of privatization, taking the capitalist road. Consequently, many people evaded the "market economy," while more often than not many reforms related to it came in for reproach.

Back in November 1979 when Comrade Deng Xiaoping met some foreign guests, he indicated: It is definitely inaccurate to say that the market economy is confined to capitalist society and capitalist market economy. The market economy developed during the period of feudalism, why shouldn't socialism pursue the market economy? In his talks made during his southern inspection tour, he indicated more explicitly that the implementation of a bit more planning or market is not the essential difference between socialism and capitalism. The planned economy does not equate with socialism, and the market economy does not equate with capitalism. A great contribution of the talks was the removal of the label of bearing the surname "capitalist," while explicitly indicating that socialism can pursue the market economy.

Yu Guangyuan's view falls entirely in line with Comrade Xiaoping's theory. In several speeches and articles published in 1986, he explicitly indicated and demonstrated: "It is not right to say 'the planned economy is socialist,' whereas 'the commodity economy' or 'the market economy' is capitalist in a simplified way." Based on the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talks given during his southern inspection tour, Yu Guangyuan repeatedly demonstrates in his book that the market economy does not bear the surname "capitalist" or "socialist," and that the development of the market economy in the socialist system has its possibility, superiority, necessity, and historical inevitability.

As the market economy bears neither of the surnames "capitalist" or "socialist," why is it necessary to set out the "socialist market economy"? Yu Guangyuan gives an answer in two aspects: First, Comrade Xiaoping's three criteria of "being favorable" in three aspects for judging whether something bears the surname "capitalist" or "socialist"; and second, the social nature of the socialist market economy; while linking the demonstration of these two aspects. There are some quite new concepts in his demonstration. He set out that things with a socialist quality fall into two categories: "One category includes

things that pertain to socialism in nature, viewed from their internal relations; the other category includes things favorable to the development of socialism that exist in a socialist society. We say that foreign-funded enterprises bearing the surname "socialist" fall into the latter category, because such things are favorable to the development of the socialist society in our socialist country." He differentiates between the two concepts, "the present-day Chinese socialist economy" and "the economy of the present-day Chinese socialist society." While indicating that the economic factor in socialist ownership (that is, public ownership) is a component of "present-day Chinese socialist economy," because the economic factor of non-socialist economy (that is, nonpublic ownership) is complementary to the socialist economy, therefore, it is likewise complementary to "the present-day Chinese socialist economy." As to the "economy of the present-day Chinese socialist society," aside from the aforesaid economic factors, those economic activities and relations that injure and even jeopardize socialism, namely all sorts of illegitimate economies, are also included. They are outside "the present-day Chinese socialist economy," hence, outside the socialist market economy; they genuinely do not bear the surname "socialist." In analysis, he sets forth another issue worth studying: "Do the external relations of an economic organization play the role that its social nature determines? From the angle of internal relations, regarding a capitalist enterprise, is there any difference in its social nature when it is in a capitalist country or a socialist one?" His answer is in the affirmative.

A Modern Market Economy Is Called For

In addition, the book sets out an important issue, namely, "What kind of market economy should China have, when it becomes the major sector in China's economy in the wake of reform? His answer is very explicit: A modern market economy.

Aiming at some people's lack of understanding of the modern market economy due to the description of the free capitalist market economy in the early days, Yu Guangyuan sets forth the need to see the difference between "the ancient capitalist market economy" and "the modern market economy." He indicates that the "ancient capitalist market economy" was comparatively crude, whereas the "modern market economy" is fully developed. The modern economy is a very complicated, delicate and huge system: Viewed from the tightly knit and standardized market organization, in addition to the extensive employment of electronic computers, modern means of telecommunications and modern editorial and printing means and the surprising improvement in work efficiency... its characteristics can make themselves keenly felt. Although many cultural results being applied to the modern market economy are created mainly in capitalist society, in essence they do not have a capitalist quality, and can be applied by socialist countries.

Yu Guangyuan especially pointed out that compared with the ancient market economy, the modern market economy bears a marked characteristic: It accepts the conscious, purposeful, and planned control and guidance of the state.

This is precisely the prerequisite for the existence and development of the modern market economy. On such grounds, he believes that it is unnecessary to cap the concept of the "socialist market economy" with the phrase "in a planned way."

In a well-reasoned manner, Yu Guangyuan sets forth that the socialist market economic structure, which is the goal of China's reform, should be a modern market economy, whether from the angle of the requirements of developing China's economy, of the period of building such a new structure, or of its relation to the world market.

Viewed as a whole, the book "Theory on the Socialist Market Economy as the Major Sector" contains many incisive and original views. However, by the yardstick of standardized discussion, a weakness of the book lies in its insufficient demonstrative analysis. However, the building of the socialist market economic structure is a process of practice and exploration. It is impossible for a single book to exhaust the study of truth. Many new issues call for continuing in-depth study.

MOFERT Official Cited on Trade Ties

OW1002112293 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111
GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)—China had established trade relations with 221 national and regional trade partners by the end of last year, a senior trade official said here today.

The total includes 42 countries and regions in Asia, 57 in Africa, 47 each in both Europe and Latin America, five in north America and 23 in Oceania, said an official with the Ministry of Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT).

The MOFERT official said that pluralization of markets for China's trade has been initially formed as the result of the past two years' effort.

Prior to 1990, China's main trade partners were developed countries and regions, which limited the development of the country's foreign trade.

Since 1991, however, China has made more efforts in opening up new overseas markets for its trade business and set up over 200 trade institutions in foreign countries.

The official said that China saw a big rise in trade volume with many countries including the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Israel, Chile, New Zealand, Venezuela, Libya, Kenya and Fiji.

Besides, China's economic relations and trade with each republic of the former Soviet Union have been restored and developed, the official said, and China's trade volume with Russia last year hit a record high of 5.8 billion U.S. dollars.

Meanwhile, China has established trade and distribution centers in Hungary, Spain, Argentina and Mongolia, the official said.

More new investors came to China last year including those from Cyprus, Lebanon, Poland, Hungary and Romania, the MOFERT official added.

According to him, by the end of last year, Chinese enterprises had opened 2,463 business firms in more than 120 countries and regions with a total investment of some 2 billion U.S. dollars.

Firms Seeking Overseas Listings Need Approval

HK1002083093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 8 Feb 93 p 1

[Report by Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] All plans for direct overseas listings by mainland companies now need prior approval of China's Securities Committee which wants to control an impending surge of capital-raising abroad.

Sources said the newly formed securities watchdog under the State Council has issued a document to mainland firms, saying it would be the sole arbiter in approving or rejecting listing plans.

The new measure highlighted Beijing's concern that uncontrolled direct overseas listings could undermine the fledgling domestic stock markets, the sources said. It is also expected to put on hold some of the announced foreign listing plans of mainland companies.

"The Securities Committee is not very happy with the latest rush by mainland firms for a listing in Vancouver, New York or elsewhere," said a foreign broker with a working relationship with the Securities Committee. "It wants to keep a close eye on the situation while reaffirming Hong Kong listings as the first priority."

Mainland issues in Hong Kong had been designated by the central authorities as test cases for foreign listings, the broker said. However, this view was not backed by the People's Bank of China, which had sole responsibility for regulating mainland stock markets before the establishment of the high-powered Securities Committee.

The central bank has given the go-ahead to Shenzhen-listed China Southern Glass, Gintian Industry and Shenzhen Vanke for Vancouver listings.

The latest development reflects uncertainty over whether greater regulation should be imposed on foreign listings. It also signifies that the new watchdog is gradually assuming a large role in regulating the market, particularly in some grey areas untouched by the central bank.

China Southern Glass deputy managing director Wang Chunsheng said the company was still keen to seek a listing overseas, but the listing venue might not be Vancouver. Mr Wang appeared uncertain of specific details of the overseas listing plan.

Earlier he had said he expected China Southern Glass shares to be traded on the Vancouver exchange in the first quarter of the year.

Meanwhile, some of the foreign listing plans engineered by Brilliance Group, an offshoot of the central bank, are also understood to have been affected.

Arthur Andersen partner Meocre Li said he was aware that some companies and financial advisers working on such flotation plans were waiting for a clearer set of guidelines from the Securities Committee. However, that did not necessarily mean their listing plans would have to be deferred, he said.

"It is good to see the development of a regulatory framework market practitioners can adhere to," he said. While agreeing that the Chinese authorities had full jurisdiction to regulate mainland interests raising capital abroad, Mr Li expressed doubts that foreign joint ventures should be subject to such control.

The issue has raised debate in the broking community in China and overseas in recent weeks.

Credit Lyonnais Securities (Asia) managing director Gary Coull said encouraging mainland enterprises to list overseas might look good in the short term, but neither the companies nor China's capital markets would benefit in the longer run. "Launched away from their home markets, today's hot issues may become tomorrow's lemons," he said.

Official Advocates Unified Tax Laws

HK1002092393 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 93 p 5

[Interview with Yang Chongchun, deputy director of State Administration of Taxation, by staff reporter Fu Dinggen (0102 6857 2704); place and date not given: "Abide By Unified Taxation Laws in Opening Up to Outside World—On Taxation Involving Foreigners"]

[Text] Ma Aimin, who works for the Pingdingshan Tax Bureau in Henan, wrote a letter to this newspaper to the effect that to attract more foreign investment, some open areas have formulated their own policies. For example, some areas have made it a rule that foreign-funded enterprises are exempt from 70 percent of taxes during the first three years. Other areas allow foreign-funded enterprises tax exemption in the first two years and a 50 percent tax payment for the following three years. Yet others grant three-year tax holidays to foreign-funded enterprises, and so on. All this makes tax collection more difficult.

The malpractices inherent in certain economic and technology development areas formulating their own taxation policies comprise a new problem which has cropped up in the course of reform and opening up. The State Council General Department recently issued a "Circular on Strictly Enforcing Taxation Laws Involving Foreigners and Administrative Sta.ates" (hereinafter referred to as the "Circular"), which caught everyone's attention. This reporter recently interviewed Comrade Yang Chongchun, deputy director of the State Administration of Taxation.

[Fu Dinggen] Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave his important talks during his South China tour, various places across the land have been studying ways to expand

the scale of reform and open up more to the outside world. Under the circumstances, does the issuance of the State Council General Department circular mean the government will "tighten up" its taxation policy concerning foreigners?

[Yang] China's taxation policy involving foreigners always serves the open policy and gives full expression to its principles and policies on opening up to the outside world. The present unified taxation laws involving foreigners and administrative statutes enacted by the central government, including taxation privileges granted to foreigners, in no way deviate from the former principle. What is more, in line with the central government's guideline which demands deepening of reform and opening wider to the outside world, the area entitled to taxation privileges is being extended from the coastal areas to areas along the rivers and borders and into the hinterland.

[Fu] What is the purpose of issuing the "circular"?

[Yang] The "Circular" was designed to correct malpractices whereby some areas were overstepping their authority and violating the state's taxation laws involving foreigners and administrative statutes by enacting their own policies, granting taxation privileges to foreign investors to ensure that the unified taxation law involving foreigners is strictly enforced. Since 1992, some areas have violated the state's taxation laws involving foreigners and statutes by formulating their own policies granting taxation privileges to foreigners. Some set up various kinds of open areas and enacted their own preferential taxation policies which are the same as those applied to special economic zones or economic and technology development areas. Other areas made preferential taxation policies exclusive to productive foreign-funded enterprises, as stipulated by the taxation laws, applicable to all foreign-funded enterprises. Some made it a rule that enterprises were exempt from unified industrial and commercial taxes for the first three years or even longer. Other areas decided that foreigners were exempt from personal income taxes. Such malpractices made it impossible for unified taxation laws to be strictly enforced, causing confusion in ideology and policies and depriving foreign investors of a sense of security. If this tendency is not held in check, it will affect our overall plan for further opening up to the outside world and further economic development.

[Fu] Why are various areas not allowed to have "their own way" in providing taxation privileges and why should we emphasize that there must be unified taxation laws?

[Yang] It is important to win foreigners' confidence in our laws by ensuring that we will strictly enforce unified tax laws and that the stability of the laws will be maintained. First, China's existing tax laws involving foreigners were deliberated and adopted by the National People's Congress. The laws define unified standards for tax policies involving foreigners. In a country ruled by law, once a law is promulgated, all government departments, enterprises, institutions, and citizens must strictly abide by it. Second, in accordance with the overall plan for economic development the state must make a unified decision as to which

areas should take precedence in opening to the outside world and which policies they should carry out. Since we have limited financial resources, if there is a general rush into action rather than proceeding in accordance with priorities, we will not be able to form a pool of forces and economic development and opening will certainly be affected. Third, those who alter the unified tax laws involving foreigners and administrative statutes formulated by the state and who enact their own policies are likely to increase taxes tomorrow if they can pursue tax reduction and tax exemption policies today. Under such circumstances, foreign investors will come to the conclusion that there is no guarantee for their economic interests. What is more important is that foreign investors will lose faith in our laws, thus affecting the overall interest of the opening up. Under the tax laws involving foreigners, we mainly levy tax against foreign businessmen engaged in production and commercial operation in China. According to international practice, if the income tax a foreign businessman pays in China is more than the tax he is expected to pay in his own country, he will not need to pay taxes any more. Otherwise, he will have to pay the arrears. Clearly, how much tax we levy against foreign investors, how many tax privileges we grant them, and at which places and on what items we give them preferential tax treatment are not simple economic problems but, rather, comprise a problem concerning the state's economic interests and a problem as to whether or not China will independently exercise its power to levy taxes against foreigners and its jurisdiction over tax revenues [shui shou guang xia quan 4451 2392 4619 6561 2938].

[Fu] As indicated in the "Circular," China's tax laws offer many privileges. Will you speak about them specifically?

[Yang] China's tax privileges offered to foreign businessmen mainly find expression in the following: 1) for enterprises in special economic zones, foreign-funded productive enterprises in economic and technology development areas, and joint-venture facilities at ports, the income tax rate is reduced to 15 percent; for foreign-funded productive enterprises set up in coastal economic regions, the income tax rate is reduced to 24 percent; 2) foreign-funded productive enterprises which are to operate for 10 years and more are exempt from income tax in the first two years when they begin to make a profit. Their income tax rate is 50 percent from the third to the fifth year. For enterprises producing export products and enterprises using advanced technology, the tax-reduction and tax-exemption holidays will be extended. Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises engaging in construction of ports, which are to operate for 15 years or more, are exempt from taxes in the first five years when they begin to make a profit and only 50 percent of their income will be taxed from the sixth to 10th years; 3) To encourage foreign investors to reinvest their profits in China, the taxes they have paid will be refunded; 4) foreign businessmen who offer capital and technology for indirect investment will also receive tax privileges; and 5) on further opening to the outside world, the preferential tax policies which are carried out in coastal open cities became applicable in

some provincial capitals (and capitals of autonomous regions) and cities along the Chang Jiang and the borders, as of 1992.

[Fu] As far as tax is concerned, what special efforts should various places make in opening wider to the outside world?

[Yang] In opening wider to the outside world and speeding up economic development, it is essential for governments at all levels and all departments to carry out existing preferential tax policies to the letter, enhance their awareness of the importance of setting up a legal system, strictly enforce the state's tax laws involving foreigners and administrative statutes, consciously see to it that the unified tax laws be strictly enforced, and refrain from violating tax laws and formulating their own preferential tax policies.

Creation of Government Development Bank Planned
HK1002013093 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO in Chinese No. 3, 18 Jan 93 p 28

[From the "China Economic News" column: "State To Form Governmental Development Banks"]

[Text] According to the government department concerned, the state recently decided to establish a governmental development bank to service the six major investment companies of the State Planning Commission.

The governmental development bank will shoulder the task of making investments in and offering loans for the state's key construction projects and infrastructural facilities. The sources of the funds will mainly be the state's appropriations for capital construction, the postal savings, the surplus of the social security fund, and the state-guaranteed bonds.

After the establishment of the governmental development bank, the Chinese People's Construction Bank will specialize in long-term and intermediate-term commercial loans, and will no longer shoulder the task of replacing loans for financial appropriations and offering policy-required loans. However, it will continue to carry out the task of effecting the government appropriations for capital construction, and can also act as the development bank's agent. The Construction Bank, which specializes in long-term and intermediate-term loans, will have decision-making power in offering loans according to the state's investment policy and industrial policy, and will undertake consequent business risks. The deposit-taking department of the Construction Bank will be relatively independent in its operation. Apart from being used to develop real estate, the surplus funds can be used to buy the financial bonds issued by the credit department of the Construction Bank and thus transferred to the long-term and intermediate-term loans. The financial bonds issued by the Construction Bank are negotiable in the market.

The establishment of the governmental development bank also indicates that other specialized banks will no longer shoulder the task of offering policy-required loans. If the state authorities find it necessary to assign some specialized banks to handle some policy-required transactions,

the funds will be arranged according to the discount rate. Thus, the specialized banks will be turned into commercial banks in real terms.

Materials Ministry Expands Circulation

OW0902115293 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1025 GMT 1 Feb 93

[By reporter Wang Yingchun (3769 6601 2504)]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Materials and Equipment [MME] published a "Program for Accelerating the Development of Materials Circulation Sector" the other day, which lists the principal goals for the development of the materials circulation sector in the 1990's as follows: With the development of a unified national production means' market as the central task, we should speed up the development of a modern, well-balanced circulation sector along the direction of socialization and internationalization, and basically develop, by 2000, a production means' circulation system that is open, efficient, unimpeded, unified, and subject to regulation; create a mass market and mass circulation system; and bring about a fundamental change in the circulation sector to effectively facilitate the establishment of a socialist market economy.

Along with the deepening of the circulation structure, China has developed a fledgling materials circulation sector. It now employs 1.1 million office staff and workers, has freight yards with a combined floor space of 116 million square meters, 24.3 million square meters in warehouse floor space, 92,000 transport vehicles of all types, and combined fixed assets of 14 billion yuan. When compared with other sectors, however, the circulation sector remains a salient weak link incompatible with the needs of developing a socialist market economy. Therefore, the MME "program" put forward a series of measures for accelerating the circulation sector in the 1990's.

The main points of these measures are:

- Deepen reform of the materials circulation structure and create conditions for the development of the materials circulation sector and a unified national market. Efforts should be made to abolish, at an early date, mandatory quotas for materials distribution and lift price controls over production means. We should, by way of developing inter-regional joint operations, progressively break down economic barriers between different departments and regions, actively promote the integration of domestic and foreign trade, and move commerce, materials circulation, and foreign trade toward a unified market.
- Establish and perfect market mechanisms for production means and bring about all-around development of a production means market. We should vigorously develop trading places for production means by having materials and equipment departments, production departments, and local authorities concerned should build state-level production means in wholesale or futures markets; develop regional wholesale markets in some key regions and cities; and expand sale networks or retail outlets in

areas with only limited markets. Continued efforts should be made to develop service networks for trust, leasing, savings and loans, auctioning, and trading of used goods. In the next two years, we will improve the functions of national production means' markets, such as the China Metals Exchange in Shanghai and the Timber Wholesale Market for north China. We will step up efforts to build several state-level wholesale markets in coal, steel products, machinery and electronic products, automobiles, chemicals, and rubber and oil products. We will build a number of regional general material wholesale markets in open coastal, riparian, and border regions. Moreover, we will progressively establish and improve price-regulating mechanisms, laws and regulations governing market administration, and a macrocontrol system for production means' markets.

- Make the most of advanced circulation methods found at home and abroad to speed up modernization of the circulation sector. We should develop delivery services, with the emphasis on the packing or delivery of coal, steel products, nonferrous metals, timber, glass plates, and machinery and electronic products in large and medium cities; we will develop materials' warehousing and shipping and expand our handling capacity; we will develop container transportation and the transport of bulk cement and speed up the ship-scraping industry.
- Expand joint operations, increase our competitiveness, and move the materials circulation sector toward socialization. We should step up efforts in organizing and developing a number of transregional and transdepartmental material enterprise groups; step up experiments with the shareholding system among material circulation enterprises, and run, on a trial basis, experiments with some shareholding material enterprises in Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangdong, Fujian, and Hainan. Through these measures, we will gradually break down the barriers between regions and departments, remove other obstacles, and bring about the socialization of material circulation.
- Step up efforts for opening up to the outside world and promote internationalization in the management of materials. We should encourage materials' enterprises to make bold inroads into the international market and develop foreign trade through a variety of forms. We should adopt flexible policies to attract foreign investment, draw in investors from all over the world, and use foreign capital to develop material processing industries and service trades. Where conditions permit, efforts should be made to set up Sino-foreign joint enterprises engaged in materials, financing, and leasing services and encourage and support materials' enterprises to set up exclusively owned or joint-venture enterprises outside Chinese territory. Materials' departments at all levels should seize the opportunity to open service and operation centers in

coastal development areas and high-technology development zones as a forward front for opening to the outside world. Meanwhile, materials' enterprises should speed up the transformation of their operating mechanisms, improve economic efficiency, and increase their economic strength. Efforts should be made to raise funds through various channels to speed up infrastructure construction and renovation of the materials circulation sector.

Customs Report 80% Increase in Smuggling Cases

OW1002113593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123
GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)—China's customs handled nearly 10,000 smuggling cases last year, involving 1.3 billion yuan renminbi, an 80 percent rise on 1991's case list.

The number of major smuggling cases, each involving at least one million yuan, rose by over 70 percent to 267, and the money involved was more than 940 million yuan, some 70 percent of the total.

According to statistics, the smuggling cultural relics doubled on previous years while cases involving motor vehicles and cigarettes also increased markedly.

Other smuggling goods included electrical appliances, chemical fibre materials, foreign currencies and bills or notes.

More smuggling cases were found to have been conducted by domestic enterprises and institutions, customs officials said. They handled 759 such cases, involving 440 million yuan.

Three Gorges Resettlement Program Begins

OW1002130393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252
GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Wuhan, February 10 (XINHUA)—A massive resettlement project has started in Hubei Province in preparation for the first phase construction of the long-disputed Three Gorges project which got the go-ahead at the supreme power organ of the National People's Congress.

According to the Three Gorges Economic Development Office of the State Council, more than 2,700 people in the two counties of Yichang and Zigui will have been moved by the end of March to clear about 203.9 hectares of land for a work site of a giant dam across the Yangtze River.

More than 6,100 residents are planned to move to new settlement centers to clear 540 hectares of land for the mammoth project by the end of 1993, an official from the office said.

The 175-meter deep huge reservoir will cover 632 square kilometers, covering 13 county towns, 140 rural fair towns and more than 4,500 villages. More than 720,000 people will be displaced and resettled in nearby areas.

Experiments began in 1985 to resettle the displaced people through development instead of paying compensation. By

the end of 1992, the state had spent 460 million yuan on more than 100 large projects, including reclamation of land, breeding of animals, building factories and urban infrastructural projects and training people.

Facts show that the reservoir area has enough environmental capacity for the displaced people and the resettlement through development will help develop the local economy, the official said.

East Region

Anhui Elects New People's Congress Chairman

OW0902195393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Hefei, February 9 (XINHUA)—Meng Fulin was elected the new chairman of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress at the first session of the eighth provincial people's congress held in the provincial capital of Hefei today.

The session elected seven others, including one woman, vice-chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee.

Jiangsu Leaders Address Economic Work Meeting

OW1002002593 Nanjing Jiangsu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1015 GMT 7 Feb 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Governor Chen Huanyou yesterday at the provincial economic work conference called on the province to have a full understanding of the current excellent situation, seize the opportune time, and maintain the good momentum of accelerated development. As for growth rates, it is necessary to firmly proceed from reality and do our best but act according to our ability. However, all localities and departments should try to do a better job than they did last year in terms of production, standards, and efficiency.

On using investment and consumer demand to spur economic growth, Chen Huanyou said the key to further developing a flourishing market in the province lay in increasing the income of urban and rural residents in proportion to economic growth, especially the income and purchasing power of farmers. While consolidating and developing the consumption of commodities already available, we should constantly develop and expand new areas of consumption. We should reclaim and expand markets outside the province, with special attention to markets in the economically developed southeastern coast, foster an ambition to compete directly with Guangdong or Shanghai-made goods, and expend efforts to develop and adapt to consumer trends and guide them in moving toward high-quality and high-grade products. We should do all we can to explore and occupy foreign markets; in particular we should encourage participation in international competition, set up enterprises abroad, and develop internationalized operations.

Comrade Chen Huanyou stressed: This year we should develop the rural economy in an all-around manner, push forward reform of the market-oriented rural economy, and accelerate the restructuring of the rural economy. Currently, we should pay great attention to fostering three new areas of potential economic growth: Namely, giving top priority to the development of the tertiary industry; accelerating the pace of economic development in riparian belts and areas, and coastal areas along (Sishu) (Donglonghai) and the Dayun He [the Grand Canal] in northern Jiangsu;

and concentrating our efforts to make the national development zones a success. At the same time, we should accelerate the reform of market mechanisms, deepen reform of enterprises and the pricing system, and further transform government functions.

In his speech yesterday, Shen Daren, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, particularly stressed: We should truly give first priority to agriculture in our economic work. In accelerating economic development, we should guard against the tendency to neglect agriculture, maintain an effective supervision system over agriculture, and ensure that adequate leadership attention is paid to agricultural and rural work. We should try any and all means to make large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises a success. We should accelerate the development of tertiary industry and provide guidance to help them become more science-technology-knowledge intensive. At the same time, we should pay close attention to the construction of infrastructure and key projects, and step up implementation of the strategy of emphasizing new and high technology.

Shen Daren called for persistent effort to attain the objective of building a socialist market economy and truly make transformation of enterprise operating mechanisms the pivotal task of reform, keeping a tight grasp on it and making it a success.

The provincial economic work conference was held from 3 to 7 February in Nanjing. Attending the meeting were: Mayors and heads of counties, directors of planning and economic commissions, commissions for restructuring economy, representatives of large and medium-sized enterprises, various departments of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, and leading comrades responsible for economic work in the province, 600 in all. During the meeting, the provincial planning and economic commission, and commission for restructuring economy had separate discussions with competent city departments on this year's economic work.

Returned Students Conduct Research in Shandong

OW0802163893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521
GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Jinan, February 8 (XINHUA)—People in east China's Shandong Province who have returned from studying overseas, play an important role in the study of new subjects.

A recent survey shows that about 1,000 people from Shandong studying abroad have returned home over the past five years.

By putting what they have learned into practice, these people have obtained more than 1,200 scientific research results. Some of them have gained state and provincial prizes and a few have won international awards.

More than half of them hold senior professional titles. They have helped their work units to expand foreign contacts and cooperation.

Wu Bangguo's Lunar New Year Speech in Shanghai

OW0902121393 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
24 Jan 93 p 1, 2

[Speech by Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Secretary Wu Bangguo in Shanghai on 23 January: "Greetings to People of All Walks of Life in Shanghai at the Spring Festival Gathering"]

[Text] Comrades and friends:

The annual traditional festival of the Chinese nation, Spring Festival, has again arrived. At this moment as we are saying goodbye to the old year and ushering in the new one, we are gathered here happily to celebrate the festival. On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government, I wish the comrades and friends who are here a happy New Year. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend my sincere greetings to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres throughout the municipality; to the commanders and soldiers of the three services stationed in Shanghai, the officers and men of Shanghai's Armed Police Force, and the cadres and police of Shanghai's public security departments; to the comrades who are taking part in socialist construction in various parts of the country; and to the compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, Overseas Chinese, and foreign friends who have invested in Shanghai and who have expressed concern and support for Shanghai's construction. I wish them a happy New Year and success in their work and progress in their businesses.

The past year has been a very important year in the history of the party and the state. Our country's reform, opening to the outside world, and modernization drive entered a new stage after Comrade Deng Xiaoping made important remarks during his south China tour and after the plenary session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee was held in March last year. The successful 14th CPC National Congress further indicated the direction for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and with the vigorous support of the people across the country, the people of Shanghai have firmly implemented the party's basic line, persisted in taking economic construction as the central task, deepened reform, and opened Shanghai wider to the world, thus achieving important progress in economic and social development. In 1992, Shanghai's economic situation was characterized by vigorous development. On the basis of improved efficiency and an optimized economic structure, its average gross national product [GNP] growth rate doubled that in the 1980's; large-scale construction of urban infrastructural facilities was launched; reconstruction of Shanghai's old zones was accelerated; stock markets, real estate markets, and markets for means of production sprang up quickly; striking breakthroughs were made in the development of Pudong; the amount of foreign capital used surpassed the sum total of that used before 1992. At the same time, the building of the socialist spiritual civilization was further strengthened, and new progress was made in the fields of science, education, literature, and public health work. All

these factors have provided new vitality for Shanghai's invigoration and development. Today, both banks of the Pu Jiang are flourishing; people are in high spirits; and reform, opening up, and the modernization drive are full of vitality.

Guided by the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress, the sixth municipal party congress set the objectives and major tasks for Shanghai during the 1990's. We will pay close attention to the three strategic priorities—construction of urban infrastructural facilities, tertiary industry, and new high technology—do our best to push ahead Shanghai's economic development, to bring about a coordinated development of a socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization, and to build Shanghai into a modern socialist international city as soon as possible. The year 1993 is a crucial year for realizing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call for "bringing about a change in one year and a big change in three years." We have an arduous task to fulfill. In the new year we must continue to emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, do solid work to raise our economic construction to a new level, advance our reform and opening up, and renew the appearance of our city.

To fulfill our new tasks in the new year in an all-around way, we must positively, correctly, and comprehensively implement the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and of the important remarks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his south China tour. To do this, we must emancipate our minds and seek truth from facts. We must integrate emancipating the mind with seeking truth from facts, adhere to the world outlook and methodology of dialectical materialism, constantly eliminate old concepts that hamper the development of productive forces, persist in doing everything by proceeding from reality, respect objective laws, and bring our subjective initiatives into full play. At present, our practices of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive face many new situations and problems. We must work hard to integrate Comrade Xiaoping's remarks and the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress with the reality in Shanghai, and we should be bold enough to experiment with and explore whatever is conducive to developing socialist productive forces, whatever is conducive to increasing the overall strength of the socialist state, and whatever is conducive to improving people's living standards. At the same time, we must make great efforts to improve our work style and work methods; promptly sum up our experiences; strive to protect, guide, and enhance the masses' initiative; constantly push ahead the cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics; and advance Shanghai's invigoration and development.

Now that our major policy, objectives, and tasks have been set, the key is to truly implement them. In accordance with the objectives and tasks set by the sixth municipal party congress, we should proceed from Shanghai's reality, deepen reform, open wider to the outside world, accelerate the development of Pudong, readjust the industrial setup, transform the operating mechanisms of enterprises, vigorously explore a new system for the socialist market

economy, advance steadily, and bring about a better and quicker development of the national economy.

The cause of socialism belongs to millions upon millions of people. The purpose of our party is that whatever we do is for the people's interests. In the course of reform, opening up, and the modernization drive, we must closely rely on the people, bring all positive factors into play, unite with all forces that can be united with, and work together with one mind and heart. In this way, our objectives will certainly be fulfilled.

Comrades and friends: In the new year, our burden is heavy and the road is long. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, we must consolidate and develop the current excellent situation, strive to create new records and achievements in all fields of work, and work hard to win greater victories in reform, opening up, and modernization for Shanghai.

Shanghai Names 14 Key Industrial Projects

OW0902150993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Shanghai, February 9 (XINHUA)—Shanghai's department of industry has selected 14 key projects for priority development in 1993 in a bid to elevate the city's industry to a new level.

A department official said that these 14 projects, which will be constructed with concentrated investment and efforts, all involve high technology and promise enormous market potential.

Topping the list is a 25-inch FS color television tube project with an annual production capacity of 700,000 tubes. It is set for completion by the end of this year.

Other projects include the second phase of renovation of the Shanghai Volkswagen Company and a 2.10 million line program-controlled telephone exchange revamping project.

Also listed as key projects are those involving production of fax machines, optical fibers, cellular telephones, compressors, jet looms, automatic bobbin winders, polyester and meridian tyres.

The 14 projects are expected to require a total investment of eight billion yuan, which will include 800 million U.S. dollars in foreign currency. Infrastructural facilities will be completed this year and all projects will be finished by 1995.

Upon completion, annual industrial output value of the 14 key projects is expected to reach 20.1 billion yuan, while after-tax profits are projected at some 3.9 billion yuan.

Officials claimed that construction of these projects will greatly help the city's industrial restructuring.

The automobile industry will become the backbone of Shanghai's heavy industry, while the telecommunications

sector, including fax machines, optical fiber cables, mobile phones and program-controlled telephone exchanges, will be expanded.

The production of large-screen color television tubes is expected to promote the development of the color television industry in Shanghai. A preliminary estimate is that the 700,000 color TV tubes will create another five billion yuan in output value in the production of electronics elements and color TV sets annually.

Central-South Region

Guangdong People's Congress Elects Government

HK0902023493 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
9 Feb 93 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Li Zhuoyan: "Guangdong Congress Re-Elects Governor"]

[Text] Guangzhou—The first meeting of the 8th People's Congress of Guangdong Province ended yesterday with Zhu Senlin re-elected governor of the province.

Also re-elected to positions of vice governors were Lu Ruihua, 55, Liu Weiming, 55, Lu Zhonghe, 53, Zhang Gaoli, 47, and Li Lanfang, 51.

Vice governor Ling Botang was replaced by Ou Guangyuan, 45, and formerly Party Secretary of the province's prosperous Foshan city.

The meeting also chose 162 deputies, including 32 from Hong Kong and Macao, to the 8th National People's Congress, scheduled to take place soon.

Zhu, 63, has held various Party and governmental positions in Guangdong since 1952, including Party secretary and mayor of the capital city, Guangzhou. He was appointed to his present position in 1991.

He is also a member of the 14th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The newly-elected government, with little change from the last term, is determined to bring about great changes.

It plans to raise its annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 221.8 billion yuan (\$37 billion) last year to 1.6 trillion yuan (\$266 billion) by 2010 and per capita GDP from 3,440 yuan (\$573) to 20,000 yuan (\$3,333). The province has set a goal of catching up with the world's developed countries socially and economically by the end of next decade.

Its special aim is to be on an equal footing with the "four little dragons of Asia"—Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore.

Though very confident of making his government's dream come true, Zhu admitted at last night's news conference that problems remain.

Among these are fund shortages to implement infrastructure changes, inadequate scientific and professional

resources, and unbalanced economic growth between the rich Pearl River delta and the mountainous area in the northwest of the province.

The transportation sector alone will need a total investment of some 250 billion yuan (\$42 billion).

And at present about 2 million people in Guangdong are still below the poverty line.

Also the slow development of agriculture has caused great concern.

Areas under cultivation have been severely reduced in the past several years due to large-scale construction.

"All these issues have to be addressed if we are to realize our goal," Zhu said.

Guangdong's Shenzhen Cracks Down on Corruption
OW0802163693 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517
GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Shenzhen, February 8 (XINHUA)—Shenzhen city of economically-developed Guangdong Province, south China, accepted 811 suspected corruption and bribery cases in 1992 and completed investigation on 392 of them.

Xiong Bingquan, chief procurator of the Shenzhen People's Procuratorate, said the cases involved corruption, bribery and embezzlement and 97 of the persons involved were arrested. The city's procuratorial organs recovered 14.27 million yuan in renminbi (people's currency) and 2.579 million Hong Kong dollars of illicit money and retrieved 86.35 million yuan and 2.745 million Hong Kong dollars of economic loss for the state and enterprises.

Paper Examines Safety in Guangdong Factories
HK0602011493 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in
Chinese 13 Jan 93 p 4

[Report from Guangzhou by Dai Zigeng (2071 5261 2577): "Accidental Deaths at Work Increase in Guangdong"]

[Text] Guangdong Province's safety management structure and means have lagged far behind its economic development. In 1992, the number of accidents causing injury and death in the province increased sharply, and in some localities developments even grew seriously out of control. Hence, production safety faces a grim situation.

According to statistics provided by relevant departments, from January to November last year, the number of deaths and serious injuries in factories and mining enterprises was 836 and 486, increases of 62.5 percent and 50 percent, respectively, over the same period in 1991. A total of 30,687 road traffic accidents took place, killing 4,979 people and causing a direct economic loss of more than 90 million yuan. There were more than 1,000 fires, resulting in 118 million yuan in direct economic losses. What was particularly alarming was that the number of deaths in enterprises in economically developed areas was relatively high. The rate of deaths in enterprises in Shenzhen city increased by 173 percent, in Zhongshan city by 143 percent, and in Zhuhai city by 47 percent.

This reporter was informed that the main reasons for this grim situation were as follows:

1. Some with the primary responsibility for production safety in governments at various levels and competent departments did not have a correct understanding of production safety or a sound understanding of the duties and responsibilities spelled out in the relevant articles on production safety in the "Enterprise Law." They one-sidedly stressed decisionmaking power to the neglect of production safety and management. While attention was devoted to the development of the market economy, no strict efforts were made in examining and approving new projects. The idea of leaving production safety to chance gave rise to a constant repetition of similar cases.

2. No effective efforts were made to investigate and handle incidents. Laws were not abided by or enforced strictly, and rules and regulations were not followed. In some localities, persons in charge substituted their words for laws and were dissatisfied with the professional departments which reported major and extraordinary serious accidents according to state regulations. A certain county leader openly accused the labor bureau which had reported a major accident causing injury and death of "making an unnecessary move."

3. Management modes are backward, and the employers' and employees' sense of safety in production and quality lags far behind the requirements of economic development. Currently, Guangdong has more than 1.2 million township and town enterprises and many individual and private enterprises, employing an army of several million "temporary workers." Their quality is poor, and short-term behavior among factory owners is serious. Moreover, their equipment is simple and crude and is not operated according to the rules. All these factors, more often than not, caused accidents in production. Of nine accidents causing more than 10 deaths last year, eight took place in enterprises engaged in processing supplied materials and samples, in assembling supplied parts, and in commission trades and private and individual enterprises.

4. Employees' shifts were too long and overfatigue frequently caused accidents. In foreign-invested enterprises and enterprises engaged in processing supplied materials and samples, in assembling supplied parts, and in commission trades, employees work shifts of 10-12 hours and in extreme cases work shifts of up to 15 or 16 hours. Physical failures among workers often cause accidents. According to statistics, during the January-August period last year, the economic losses caused by fires in the two types of enterprises mentioned above constituted 51.2 percent of the province's total economic losses caused by fires in the corresponding period.

5. The government, employers, and employees have not yet established a new type of labor-management relationship. In particular, employees fail to participate in checking on work related to safe production. More often than not, when an accident occurs, the employees suffer, the employers benefit, and the government loses money.

To counter the above-mentioned problems in production safety, decisionmaking bodies in Guangdong Province are taking some appropriate measures to minimize the price being paid for economic development.

Henan Leaders Attend Rally on Strike Anniversary

HK1002125693 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Excerpts] This morning, a rally was ceremoniously held in the provincial capital to mark the 70th anniversary of the 7 February great strike. This rally was to cherish the memory of revolutionary martyrs and carry forward the revolutionary tradition to strive to become vanguards of the four modernizations. [passage omitted]

Those provincial, Zhengzhou city, and Zhengzhou Railway Bureau leaders who attended today's meeting included Li Changchun, Ma Zhongchen, Wu Jichuan, (Zheng Defang), Hou Zhiying, Wei Qingong, Wang Yinzhong, (Zheng Siying), (Feng Jinzhang), (Wang Shiqu), and others. The rally was presided over by (Gu Zhiping), provincial Federation of Trade Unions chairman. After the national anthem, Wu Jichuan, provincial party deputy secretary, delivered a speech. He said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, today we are ceremoniously gathered here to mark the 70th anniversary of the 7 February great strike. We are here to cherish the memory of our revolutionary martyrs of the strike to carry out education in revolutionary tradition. It is necessary for us to carry forward the spirit of the 7 February great strike to further arouse the fighting will of the working class. It is necessary to mobilize and call on workers and staff members of the whole province to conscientiously implement the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress and the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee. We must unite as one, and explore our advance to make contributions to invigorating Henan. [end recording]

Comrade Wu Jichuan also expounded the great significance of the 7 February great strike, and pointed out that the working class is a main force which must be relied upon in the socialist four modernizations drive. We must rely on the working class wholeheartedly. Therefore, leading comrades at all levels must create conditions to embody the status and rights of the broad masses of workers and staff members as the masters of society. Economically, we must also protect their legitimate rights and interests. Ideologically, we must give full play to their spirit as the masters of society. In the meantime, we must constantly pay attention to increasing the ideological, cultural, and technical quality of the contingent of the working class to guide them to further emancipate their minds, change their concepts, and actively push forward our province's reform and opening.

In conclusion, Comrade Wu Jichuan said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, attaining our province's strategic target of boosting our economy to a level slightly higher than the average national level and reducing our population increase rate to a level slightly lower than the average national level is inseparable from the vigorous

participation of the whole province's working class and the hard work and selfless devotion of the broad masses of workers and staff members. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress, let us carry forward the glorious tradition of the 7 February great strike, be inspired in our revolutionary enthusiasm, and unite more closely to speed up the pace of reform and opening and add an illustrious chapter to fulfilling our province's magnificent target of economic development. Thank you! [end recording] [passage omitted]

Southwest Region

Guizhou Secretary Speaks on Disaster Relief

HK0902133693 Guiyang Guizhou People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 93

[Text] The headline news on the front page of today's GUIZHOU RIBAO is: From 1 to 3 February, Liu Zhengwei, provincial CPC secretary; Liang Mingde, party deputy secretary; and Zhang Yuqin, provincial vice governor, conducted an inspection tour of Xishui County, whose [agricultural] production has decreased as a result of natural disasters. They sent regards to the vast numbers of cadres and people in this disaster-stricken area and encouraged them to motivate themselves for production [words indistinct], make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses, and make efforts to wrest an overall agricultural bumper harvest for the year.

Xishui County, which lies on the border, has been affected by floods and has experienced decreasing production in the past three consecutive years. Last year, in particular, drought lasted for a long time, affecting vast areas and inflicting serious losses. The provincial CPC committee and provincial government are very concerned about Xishui County's disasters and have taken measures many times to resolve the problems. In the middle of last August, Liang Mingde, provincial party deputy secretary, visited the county's flood-stricken villages and put forth guiding ideas about antidrought operations and disaster relief. At the end of last year, leaders of the provincial government and other relevant provincial departments came to the county and helped with the implementation of antidrought measures.

As the Spring Festival has just passed, accompanied by (Bu Zhixing), Zunyi prefectural CPC secretary, Liu Zhengwei, provincial CPC secretary, and others conducted an inspection tour of the villages in Xishui. They visited peasant households to learn about their livelihood and went among the fields to see how production proceeded. They listened to reports on the situations of (Wenshui) and (Longxing) towns and Xishui County and extensively discussed production and disaster relief plans with cadres and the masses.

During the inspection tour, Liu Zhengwei pointed out: We must realize that the disasters are serious and we must never be reckless. Relevant provincial departments must give priority to assigning road repair jobs to people as a means of relief and supplying drinking water to people and animals in Xishui and other counties, and give financial

support where possible. It is necessary to first concentrate the efforts of leaders, go deep among the grassroots, and do the work in every household and for every person. Regarding disaster relief, it is necessary to overcome bureaucracy on the one hand and to avoid practicing egalitarianism on the other. It is necessary to encourage the masses to help relieve one another and help one another in farming. It is necessary to pay particular attention to households that lack the Four Kinds of Things and to ensure that no problems whatsoever arise.

Sichuan Congress Elects Xiao Yang as Governor

OW0902102493 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0857 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Chengdu, 9 Feb (XINHUA)—Yang Xizong [2799 2649 4844] was elected chairman of the standing committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress at the first session of the eighth provincial people's congress today. Xiao Yang [5135 4441] was elected governor and Pu Haiqing, Ma Lin, Diao Jinxiang, Xu Shiqun, Zhang Zhongwei [1728 0022 0251], Li Meng [2621 5536], Ou-Ze-Gao [name as received; 2962 3419 7559] (Tibetan), and Gan Yuping [3927 1342 1627] were elected vice governors.

Further on Elections

OW0902110893 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Chengdu, February 9 (XINHUA)—Xiao Yang, vice-governor and deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, was elected governor of this southwestern China province here today.

He was elected at the First Session of the Eighth Provincial People's Congress. He was also an alternate member of the 14th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Born in 1929 in Langzhong County of Sichuan Province, Xiao was graduated from Qinghua University in Beijing. He joined the CPC in 1947 and was once the director of the Beijing General Glass Factory and then deputy director of the Beijing Municipal Economic Committee.

Later he became mayor of Chongqing city in Sichuan and secretary of the Chongqing City CPC Committee.

Meanwhile, Yang Xizong, 65, was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress.

A native of the Sichuan Province, Yang was graduated from the Sichuan University. He was previously chairman of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial People's Congress.

Aid-Tibet Development Fund Receives Donations

OW0802041693 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 8 Feb 93

[Text] Lhasa, February 8 (XINHUA)—The Aid-Tibet Development Fund has received donations of more than 12 million yuan from at home and abroad since it was founded six years ago.

The fund was launched by the late Panchen, the great master and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Many of the donations have come from international organizations such as the Swiss Red Cross and the British Children Fund and individuals.

The donations have been used to set up medical schools, rural medical training classes, occupational and technical schools. Some Tibetan welfare services and other small projects were also developed with the money.

Last year the fund sent delegations abroad to explore new channels of assistance. As a result it now has connections with many non-governmental organizations and individuals in Germany, the United States, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao.

North Region

Hebei's Cheng Weigao on Technical Progress

SK0602005793 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 93 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech by Cheng Weigao, Hebei provincial governor, at a meeting to issue special governor's awards held on 15 January]

[Text] Under the leadership of the party and the government, in 1992, the broad masses of scientific and technical workers across the province worked arduously, bravely scaled new heights, and made gratifying achievements. The units and scientific and technical workers that received awards at the meeting have made great contributions to the economic development of the province. Through this meeting, the broad masses of scientific and technical workers will further mobilize their enthusiasm and creativity, bring their wisdom and intelligence into full play, and make greater contributions to rejuvenating the economy and building Hebei into an economically powerful province.

To implement the guidelines of the fifth (enlarged) plenary session of the fourth provincial party committee and the eighth plenary session of the provincial government, to comprehensively promote the province's scientific and technological progress, and to speed up the pace of reform, opening up, and economic development, 46 provincial-level departments and mass organizations, including the provincial scientific and technological committee, the provincial planning and economic committee, and the provincial production office, proposed the launching of the 1993 yearly campaign of scientific and technological progress. This is a good proposal, a key measure for implementing the strategy of relying on science and technology to rejuvenate Hebei, and an important act to rely on scientific and technological progress to promote the economic construction and upgrade the economic quality and market competitiveness. The provincial party committee and the provincial government resolutely support this campaign. I

hope that the provincial-level departments and all localities in the province will conscientiously organize forces to implement the 1993 targets and ensure the fulfillment of all tasks.

The fifth (enlarged) plenary session of the fourth provincial party committee worked out the "Decision on Conscientiously Implementing the Guidelines of the 14th CPC Congress and Speeding Up the Province's Reform, Opening Up, and Economic Development." The decision defines that in the next eight years, the province should increase the gross national product [GNP] by 300 percent and strive to register an increase of 700 percent. To realize this task, we need not only larger amounts of capital input but also larger amounts of scientific and technological input. We should raise the proportion of technological progress factors in elevating the national economy to a new level on the premise of optimizing the economic structure and increasing the economic results from 30.5 percent at present to more than 45 percent. The task for increasing 15 percentage points in the next eight years is extremely arduous. Therefore, we should rely on the forces of society as a whole; mobilize the people of the province to further foster the thinking of relying on scientific and technological progress to promote the economic construction and making scientific and technological work serve the economic construction; strengthen the awareness that science and technology are the primary productive forces; speed up the improvement of the people's scientific and cultural levels; accelerate the pace of scientific and technological progress; and make the national economy actually embark on the orbit of less input, more output, high quality, and good efficiency. To rapidly and solidly launch the campaign and to ensure achievements, we should realistically attend to the following few tasks.

First, we should further enhance our understanding of the importance of scientific and technological progress. To accelerate Hebei's economic construction in the condition of the socialist market economy, we should rely not only on the input of fixed assets to increase the total supply and demand but also on large amounts of scientific and technological input to improve the economic quality. The current crucial problem restricting Hebei's economic development lies not only in a lack of fixed asset input and a lack of capacity for sustained development but also in low economic quality and poor economic efficiency. If the total supply and demand are increased through continuous low-level investments without an improvement of economic quality, not only will we severely waste manpower, financial, and material resources, but also the entire economy, especially the industrial sector, will become more passive. Therefore, while making continuous efforts to strengthen the basic industries, we should attach great importance to the improvement of the economic quality and economic efficiency when developing agriculture, industry, or the tertiary industry. To improve the economic quality and economic efficiency, we should be determined to adjust the economic structure and product mix in such a way that high technology, high additional value, high foreign exchange earnings, and high quality are created. To achieve this, the only way is to firmly rely on

scientific and technological progress; firmly focus on scientific and technological progress, which is the key; increase the science and technology content of agriculture by applying advanced agricultural scientific and technological achievements; and channel agricultural development to the track of high yields, good quality, and high efficiency. Through the technical transformation of industrial enterprises, including township enterprises and especially a number of backbone enterprises and key products, we should strive to increase the technological content of our products, improve their standing, and intensify their processing. By developing high and new technology industries and establishing a large number of enterprises which produce products of high technological content, high additional value, high foreign exchange earnings, and high quality and a large number of three types of foreign-funded enterprises, we should produce a number of products which are fairly competitive in the world market and which have notable advantages in the domestic market. Only in this way can we rapidly improve the economic quality while increasing the total supply and demand to a fairly large extent. Only in this way can we stand firm and be invincible in the fierce market competition at home and abroad. All levels and all departments in the province, especially top party and government leaders, must have a sense of urgency and crisis toward this and truly regard scientific and technological progress as the primary productive force.

Second, departments charged with economic construction should take the initiative in relying on science and technology and promoting scientific and technological progress. Whether scientific and technological progress can play its role as the primary productive force depends on how scientific and technological departments further gear their work to the needs of economic construction and take the initiative in coordinating with economic construction. Judging from the current provincial conditions, however, the key still lies in whether the departments charged with economic construction can take the initiative in relying on science and technology and promoting scientific and technological progress. The province's strategic principle of "developing Hebei with science and technology" has been put forward for many years. It has yielded some results, but the results have not been satisfactory. An important reason for this is that the departments charged with economic construction lack a full understanding of the importance of reliance on scientific and technological progress, fail to truly shift their work focus to scientific and technological progress, and have not truly become the major promoters of scientific and technological progress. Why was it that many enterprises in our province produced the same products for many years and were slow in updating their products? Why was their equipment outdated and the means of production backward? Why was it difficult to apply many mature advanced technologies? Why was their ability to develop new products and technology poor? Why did they lack sufficient money investment in science and technology? The reasons were numerous, but the most fundamental one was the shortsightedness of some enterprise leaders, their failure in

correctly handling the relationship between immediate interests and long-term interests, their lack of a strong desire for scientific and technological progress, and their failure in truly understanding that scientific and technological progress is the key to enterprise development. If the departments charged with economic construction do not take the initiative in relying on scientific and technological progress, and if economic development is not channeled to the track of reliance on scientific and technological progress, not only will we fail in implementing the strategy of "developing Hebei with science and technology," but also we will have difficulty in changing the poor quality, low technological content, low standing, and low export rate of our products, and many of our agricultural and industrial products will be displaced in the fierce market competition. Therefore, in implementing the strategy of "developing Hebei with science and technology" and promoting scientific and technological progress in all areas, the most fundamental issue is for the departments charged with economic construction to fully understand their heavy responsibility as the major promoters of scientific and technological progress, to take the initiative in relying on science and technology, and to greatly facilitate scientific and technological progress.

Third, we should grasp key points when facilitating scientific and technological progress. Facilitating scientific and technological progress is the responsibility of the entire society. All trades and professions should regard science and technology as the primary productive forces, clarify their targets, make arrangements, draw up plans, and implement the various realistic and feasible measures. During this year's campaign for the year of scientific and technological progress, all trades and professions should create a good beginning. However, they should have the ability to grasp the key points if they are to truly achieve practical results in scientific and technological progress. Based on their specific conditions, all localities, all departments, and all trades and professions should accurately select and carry out the key scientific and technological research projects that influence the overall situation, science and technology dissemination projects, new product development projects, technical transformation projects, and projects to assimilate, master, and further develop new products, new technology, and new equipment. Only when we grasp the key points and achieve breakthroughs in them can we promote and influence the work of other areas to a large extent, achieve twice the results with half the effort, promote the entire scientific and technological progress, and achieve an economic leap.

Fourth, we should fully mobilize and boost the enthusiasm of scientific and technical personnel. In addition to actively training and bringing in personnel and intellectual resources, we should pay more attention to giving full play to the role of the existing scientific and technical personnel. Presently, our province has 400,000 scientific and technical personnel involved in natural sciences. This is a mighty contingent and our basic strength. To promote our province's scientific and technical progress, first of all, we must pay attention to giving play to the role of scientific and technical personnel. Two crucial issues are involved in

fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the present scientific and technical workers. First, we should respect their labor, correctly appraise their achievements, and create working conditions for them to fully display their ability and talent; provide enthusiastic support for those who engage in tackling scientific and technical projects, developing technology and products, and popularizing findings in terms of spirit, financial and material resources, and manpower; protect the scientific and technical findings of scientific and technical personnel and their technological and economic rights and interests in terms of policies and laws; and enable them to eliminate all interferences and exert all-out efforts in scientific research work and economic construction under a good social environment. Second, we should let scientific and technical workers who have ability and talent and have made contributions to become rich ahead of other people. Respecting knowledge and personnel means that we should have the courage to give necessary remuneration to them in line with the value they have created, and give handsome awards to those who have made outstanding achievements, produced remarkable economic and social benefits, and made major contributions. Only by closely integrating scientific and technological development with the immediate interests of scientific and technical workers can we stimulate more scientific and technical workers to participate in the main battlefield of economic construction, to create more and better scientific and technological findings in the course of hard struggle, and to promote economic development. Meanwhile, we should always pay attention to implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, care for their living, help them eliminate misgivings and difficulties, and try our utmost to help them solve difficulties in their work and living. During this meeting, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have worked out a decision and devised plans on how to deeply carry out the scientific and technical progress year activities in the whole province. After this meeting, all levels and all departments should conscientiously implement the decision and realistically do three tasks well. First, through the scientific and technical progress year activities, we should realistically make the broad masses of cadres and the people further enhance their understanding of the major significance in relying on scientific and technical progress to realize the second strategic change; and further form a social media on respecting knowledge and personnel, paying attention to science and technology, and developing the economy. Second, all levels and all departments should further clearly define the major orientation and strategic countermeasures for scientific and technical progress during the last three years of implementing the Eighth Five-Year Plan and clarify the ideas, plans, and major measures for promoting scientific and technical progress. Third, we should divide the targets of the provincial scientific and technical progress year and implement them at each level, accomplish several practical tasks, and achieve solid results.

Cheng Weigao Addresses Hebei Cadres' Meeting
SK3001060193 Shijiazhuang Hebei People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 93

[Text] After replacing the principal party official, the provincial party committee held a meeting of party-member responsible cadres on 29 January. It was urged at

the meeting that efforts should be made to unite as one to make the province prosperous. Attending the meeting were leading personnel from various cities and responsible comrades from the provincial level units. Addressing the meeting were Cheng Weigao, Ye Liansong, and Xing Chongzhi, former secretary of the provincial party committee.

During the meeting Xing Chongzhi first delivered a speech in which he said that he would like to extend heartfelt thanks for the powerful support and enthusiastic assistance given by all comrades during his several years of party tenure in the province. He is still cherishing a deep affection for the province because his hometown is in it. Although he has withdrawn from the leading post, he will do his best to support the leading bodies at all levels to successfully conduct their work, and that he would do everything in his power to make the province prosperous.

In his speech Cheng Weigao said: Upon receiving the central appointment of the secretary of Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, he deeply felt that the task undertaken by him is very heavy. He will certainly live up to the ardent expectations of the CPC Central Committee and party members and the people throughout the province and exert all-out efforts to make the province's work successful so as to strive to present qualified results to the CPC Central Committee and party members and the people throughout the province.

Cheng Weigao said: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Hebei Province has made very large achievements in various work by regarding the economic construction as a center. This is the result achieved by the comrades of previous provincial party committees who have worked hard and waged arduous struggles by leading the party organizations at all levels and the people throughout the province. The period of 1990's is a crucial stage of accelerating the socialist modernization. In line with the target set at the fifth plenum of the fourth provincial party committee with regard to building the province into a strong economic one, we should show a quintuple increase in the gross national product by the end of this century and strive to show a six-fold increase. This is a grand fighting goal. In citing the issue of how to fulfill the target set by the provincial party committee, Cheng Weigao said: The target cannot be carried out by the wisdom and ability of one person alone, and the fulfillment of the target must depend on collective leadership, wisdom, and capability. It is particularly important for us to enhance the unity within the party and to uphold democratic centralism. He said that in fostering unity within the provincial party committee he should first set an example in this regard, adopt a correct attitude toward the different opinions and unpleasant advice, solicit the opinions of the masses, refrain from giving only one person the power to decide, and unite with comrades from various social circles so as to make the province's work successful.

Lastly, Chen Weigao also mentioned the work of enhancing the party building and the construction of cadres' ranks. He said: In his personal view, he should

uphold the principles of building the party to serve the interest of the vast majority; be honest and upright in his ways; be honest in administration; and not be swayed by personal considerations. In making personal contacts and handling affairs, he contended that he should be honest and upright; uphold the party's spirit; refrain from drawing distinctions in accordance with personal interest; and uphold the principles of appointing people on their merits, refraining from appointing people through favoritism, and appointing people from all corners of the land. He contended that the broad masses of party-member cadres, particularly leading cadres, should consciously rectify the party style; abide by the party discipline; and do a good job in conducting the party building. They should conduct their work in line with the party's spirit, tell the truth, do practical deeds, create practical results, and refrain from indulging in empty talk and formalism.

Cheng Weigao said: Service represents a duty. In his personal view, the change of service means an increase in duties. He contended that he will certainly and always put himself under the supervision of the party organizations and the broad masses of cadres and fulfill the heavy historic tasks given by the party and the people.

At the meeting on 29 January, Ye Liansong delivered a report on relaying the spirit of the recent routine meeting sponsored by the provincial people's government and mentioned the opinions on the current and major governmental work. He urged all circles to emphatically do a good job in grasping the following 12 tasks: 1) Efforts should be made to realistically grasp agriculture by putting it in a very important position; 2) strenuous efforts should be made to promote the development of township enterprises; 3) a good job should be done in earnestly and successfully organizing industrial production to promote enterprise reforms; 4) efforts should be made to accelerate the opening; 5) a good job should be done in opening the province to domestic areas and in utilizing the strong points of Tianjin Municipality; 6) efforts should be made to increase the input in fixed assets and to emphatically and successfully deal with the information connection between key projects' construction and the establishment of three types of foreign-funded enterprises; 7) efforts should be made to accelerate the establishment of markets to promote the reform in commodity circulation; 8) a good job should be done in earnestly organizing or enforcing the motive role of scientific and technological forces; 9) efforts should be made to adopt effective measures to change as soon as possible the passive situation of foreign trade; 10) a good job should be done in unswervingly grasping the family planning work; 11) efforts should be made to actively promote the transformation of governmental functions and the transfer of government personnel; and 12) efforts should be made to further define the duties for various tasks.

Shanxi To Reform Planning Structure

HK0402133093 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese
31 Dec 92 p 1

[Report by Zhang Wenji (1728 2429 6068): "There Will Be an Important Reform of Shanxi's Planning Structure Next Year"]

[Text] Information from the provincial planning meeting which concluded yesterday indicates that to comprehensively implement the strategic decision of the provincial party committee and government on promoting Shanxi's economy to a higher step, the province will introduce a major reform of the planned economic structure in 1993. This reform will focus on reducing the number and scope of mandatory plans and on expanding enterprises', prefectures', and counties' rights to make planning decisions so that plans will be better oriented to the market, will portray and guide the market, and will effectively display their role in providing macro guidance to economic development and in regulating and controlling this development. Provincial party committee Secretary Wang Maolin and Acting Governor Hu Fuguo attended the meeting and made important speeches. Vice Governor Wu Jie made a speech entitled "Do a Good Job in Macro Regulation and Control, Cultivate a Middle Scope Market, Rebuild the Micro Mechanism, and Promote Our Province So That It Will Develop Toward the New Socialist Market Economic Structure Better and Faster." Among those present at the meeting were provincial leaders Guo Yuhuai, Yan Wuhong, Yan Yuansuo, Wu Dacai, Ji Xingfang, and Liu Zemin; prefectural and city leaders; and comrades in charge of planning departments as well as departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities, totaling more than 400 participants.

Shanxi's economic situation was gratifying in 1992. According to an initial estimate, the province's GNP will reach 49 billion yuan, an increase of approximately 10 percent over last year; its total grain output will reach 8.583 billion kg, an increase of 15.6 percent over last year; its gross agricultural output value will amount to 12.8 billion yuan, an increase of 9.6 percent over last year; its gross industrial output value will amount to 76.2 billion yuan, fulfilling 107.6 percent of the annual plan, an increase of 15 percent over last year. Taking into account the main targets for the province's economic and social development, Shanxi's GNP (calculated on the prices in that year) should be able to reach 55 billion yuan in 1993, an increase of 8 percent over 1992 after allowing for price rises. To achieve this end, we must:

1. Further improve the planned management over production and circulation. The general principle is this: We should abolish the mandatory plan on maintaining a basic balance between aggregate supply and demand and trial-implement a state purchase order; for products whose aggregate supply and demand are balanced but whose variety mix is contradictory, the mandatory plan should be reduced and the scope of selected points, fixed amounts, and unfixed prices should be expanded; for products whose supply and demand are contradictory and whose budgetary and extrabudgetary prices are difficult to merge, mandatory allotments should be reduced and enterprises' marketing autonomy should be increased; according to international practice, licenses and quota control over import and export commodities should be reduced; guidance plans which lack the necessary full sets of measures and methods should be abolished. Enterprises' production and operational rights granted to enterprises by state laws

and regulations should be ensured and the transformation of enterprises' operational mechanisms should be promoted.

In 1993 the province's agricultural planned targets will be reduced from 32 to 23, all to be put under guidance plans. The planned targets for its industrial production will be reduced from 237 to 99, of which 51 will be put under mandatory plans, accounting for 51 percent. The planned targets for transportation, post, and telecommunications will be reduced from 43 to 24. The planned targets for commerce will be reduced from 26 to 16. The planned targets for goods under unified provincial allotment will be reduced from 16 to 8.

2. Further expand enterprises', prefectures', cities', departments', and bureaus' decisionmaking rights for investments and actively carry out the project owners' responsibility system. Guided by the state industrial policy and regional and trades' development plans, enterprises can use their self-retained funds and self-accumulated funds to carry out productive construction, housing construction for their staff, and other necessary welfare and livelihood facilities. If enterprises are equipped with the conditions for production and construction they can determine the projects by themselves, start the construction, and undertake investment risks and responsibility. Within the prescribed investment framework, if prefectures, cities, and departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities can raise funds to carry out capital construction and have the conditions to balance their production and construction, they will have their approval rights expanded according to the subordination of projects. Prefectures' and cities' approval rights will cover projects with total investments under 30 million yuan, whereas departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities will have the right to approve projects with total investments under 20 million yuan. For direct foreign investments which conform with the state and provincial industrial policies requiring no financial arrangements or foreign exchange quotas from the province, prefectures, cities, as well as departments and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities will have their approval rights expanded to cover projects with total investments under \$10 million, provided they can balance the production and construction conditions for these investments. Construction tasks which cannot be monopolized by provincial-level investments should be gradually delegated to prefectures, cities, and enterprises for their own decision and construction.

In principle, boards of directors or management committees should be established for newly started key capital construction projects in the future to exercise the project owners' responsibility system, to take charge of the entire process of planning, fund arrangements, designing, construction, production, operations, and repayment of capital and interest for construction projects, and to undertake investment risks. One will be strictly held responsible for projects which seriously exceed investment accounting and cause losses and waste.

3. Establish a rational and effective investment and capital accommodation mechanism and improve the management over capital construction funds. There is a need to improve and expand capital sources and channels and perfect the capital construction fund system. To enable enterprises to repay their loans on the due date, beginning in 1993 some overdue interest on new and previous loans for investments in coal-saving reform will be raised to the same level as loan interest for setting up new enterprises. Taking account of their financial situation, we will make arrangements for some discounted capital and draw up investment discount plans to encourage enterprises to carry out construction by means of bank loans and issuing bonds. In accordance with the relevant state regulations, newly built projects should proceed with the trial-implementation of the shareholding system.

4. Strengthen macro regulation and control and improve planning work. In making an annual plan, we should gradually set up and improve the provincial-level macro regulation and control target system and establish a provincial macroeconomic monitoring and precaution system to provide a scientific basis for macro regulation and control. From now on, planned guidance will mainly include macro regulation and control targets, some mandatory targets, the total guidance amount, and forecast targets. It will no longer reflect individual targets or plans of market regulation. Guidance targets may only list the province's total amount without separately listing prefectures or cities or key enterprises.

In his speech, provincial party committee Secretary Wang Maolin pointed out: The establishment and improvement of the socialist market economic system have set new and higher demands for planning work. Planning departments should enhance their sense of responsibility and urgency, devote more efforts to the research on long-term and strategic problems, pay overall attention to the macroeconomic situation, study and master market operational laws and advanced foreign managerial experience, familiarize themselves with dynamic open-type balancing methods, be good at promoting economic development by means of plans and markets, and blaze a new trail in economic planning work.

On promoting Shanxi's economy to a higher step, Acting Governor Hu Fuguo stressed: Now that people throughout the province have clearly understood the major policy for Shanxi's economic development, the crux is to put this policy into effect. The crucial period in the coming eight years of development is the first three years, and the first three years depend on the first year. A good job done next year will serve as good beginning for promoting the economy to a higher step and for laying a good foundation. We should emancipate our minds, boldly carry out our work, strive for the support of the state, and work hard to start with the 12 key projects of the province. But in making plans, we should be practical, differentiate between the important and the less important and between the urgent and the less urgent, and implement our plans step by step according to the amount of funds. We must concentrate our efforts on projects urgently required by

economic construction and which will produce effective results in a few years, particularly on the construction of basic facilities, by making adequate investments, leaving no gap in between, to strive for early results. Low-standard duplicate construction projects must be resolutely controlled. All prefectures and cities must implement this principle, proceed from their specific conditions, and do a good job in their key projects.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Economic Restructuring Forum Ends
SK0902013893 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Feb 93

[Text] The provincial economic restructuring work conference ended on 7 February. The conference participants discussed and approved in principle the 1993 economic restructuring work priorities and the general plan for setting up the socialist market economic system.

The provincial committee for restructuring economy set forth eight priorities for the 1993 economic restructuring work. The priorities include: We should comprehensively implement the regulations on changing the managerial mechanism of the state-owned industrial enterprises and the province's detailed rules for implementing the regulations; speed up the change of the enterprise managerial mechanism; enthusiastically carry out the shareholding system on a trial basis; further readjust the enterprise organizational structure; reform the circulation system; develop and improve the market system; deepen the reform of the labor wage system; comprehensively reform the housing and land system; change the government functions; achieve the county-level experimental work; and strengthen the leadership over the reform work.

The general plan for setting up the socialist market system sets forth the guiding ideology of reform, the work targets, and major tasks by 2000, and specific measures for promoting reform.

During the conference, responsible persons of the provincial Labor Bureau, the provincial Personnel Affairs Department, the provincial Supply Department, and the provincial Agricultural Committee set forth ideas for conducting relevant reform. Leading comrades of various prefectures and cities in charge of the structural reform work and responsible persons of the provincial-level departments concerned attended the conference.

He Zhukang on Jilin's Agriculture, Rural Work
1095893 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
Dec 92 pp 1, 2

[Speech by He Zhukang, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee: "Attach Great Importance to Agriculture and Rural Work, Enhance the Leadership Over Them, and Unswervingly Do a Good Job in Grasping Them"]

[Text] Comrades:

We have just listened to and watched the telephone and television conference sponsored by the State Council on

agricultural work and listened to the important speech given by Premier Li Peng. This is a very important meeting and the opinions put forward at the conference are strongly aimed at handling some problems. Prior to the conference, General Secretary Jiang Zemin made an inspection tour among the rural villages of Hubei Province and sponsored a rural work conference of six provinces in Wuhan. Premier Li Peng sponsored the two forums in Beijing Municipality with the participation of representatives from some provinces and from some counties throughout the country to listen to the reports given by the representatives on their agricultural production and rural situation. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have always shown great concern for and attached great importance to agriculture and rural work. At the Eighth Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the participating members held the special discussion on the agricultural issue and adopted a decision to enhance the agricultural production and rural work. In his report at the 14th CPC Congress, Comrade Jiang Zemin emphatically pointed out, while mentioning the readjustment and optimization of industrial structure, that efforts should be made to attach great importance to agriculture, that it is imperative to uphold the principle of putting the enhancement of agriculture in the first position, and that efforts should be made to make the rural economy prosperous in an overall way. Therefore, deeply understanding and implementing the central guiding principles has an important practical and far-reaching historical significance. We should have a high sense of responsibility, earnestly and successfully implement the spirit of the television and telephone conference, and deal not only with problems cropping up in unifying thinking but also with practical problems. It is very important for us to handle specific matters relating to our work. Governor Gao Yan just made a speech at the television and telephone conference to voice his opinions briefly. In line with the province's reality, I would like to emphatically cite the following several points:

1. Firmly Foster the Idea of Regarding Agriculture as a Foundation, Accelerate the Development of the Rural Commodity Economy

Our province has a larger proportion of agriculture that has occupied a decisive position. Following the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province's rapid development of agriculture has not only made the rural economy prosperous but also forcefully supported the province's programs of reform, opening up, and economic construction. Our province's current output value of processing industries has accounted for more than 70 percent in that of light industries. Our province has made rapid progress in establishing farm and sideline products markets with the wholesale markets of grains, oil-bearing seeds, medicinal materials, and mountainous products as a main part. The business of rural trade fairs has been flourishing and brisk. All of these have forcefully promoted the production of industry and agriculture and enriched the livelihood of both urban and rural people. The volume of foreign exchanges earned through the exports of farm products with corn as the main part has accounted for more than 60 percent in the province's

foreign exchange income. Of the province's 11 products that have earned \$10 million in the year, eight of them are farm and sideline ones. Following the consecutive agricultural bumper harvests in the province, the seasonal overstock and the surplus caused by the structural problems in some staple farm products including grains have been the temporary phenomena that represent a temporary unbalance cropping up in the complicated situation, including the low consumption level, the clogged channel of commodity circulation, and the weak capability of processing industries in processing farm products. Cadres at all levels must clearly discern that of the 1.1 billion people in our country, 900 million are in rural areas. The current level of agricultural production is still lower. The people should not only eat their fill but also have good food. Therefore, we should not neglect agriculture at any time. As General Secretary Jiang Zemin recently pointed out again: "It is impossible for our country to be independent without the firm agricultural foundation, for the industrial enterprises to achieve development without the accumulation and support given by agriculture, for the whole society to make stable and overall progress without the stable and overall progress of rural areas, for the people throughout the country to become better-off without the better-off livelihood of peasants, and for the national economy as a whole to be modernized without agricultural modernization." Agricultural issues have a bearing on the whole situation and on the great matters of running the country and making the country prosperous. They should not be neglected and weakened but rather only strengthened.

We must pay attention to agriculture, strengthen agriculture, turn the work into action, and make special efforts to solve the major issues emerged in the course of development. Presently, the impeded circulation of goods has become a prominent problem restricting the whole province's rural economic development. Therefore, while paying attention to agriculture and strengthening agriculture, we must actively cultivate a rural market system and strive to do a good job in the circulation of farm products. With the development of the socialist market economy, the state will no longer issue mandatory plan to the lower level; peasants' production and marketing of farm products are now being regulated by the market; and the production of farm products have gradually become commercialized and the operation become market-oriented. This makes the endeavor to invigorate the circulation of goods become more important and urgent.

To invigorate the circulation of rural commodities, we must build markets; develop markets; and establish, as quickly as possible, a market system that links the higher level with the lower level, sets up networks in all sides, and connects with all parts inside and outside the province. With support from the production bases of staple agricultural products of regional advantages and with the specialized wholesale markets as the emphasis, we should also build all sorts of comprehensive markets and country trade fairs, and actively cultivate the markets of essential production factors such as money-lending, personnel and

technology exchange, and capital goods supply. It is necessary to actively develop integrated production and marketing organizations, and link up production and marketing through contracts. Some localities have organized supply and marketing, foreign trade, grain, and processing enterprises and other related departments and signed purchasing and marketing contracts with peasants. This move has not only provided market information for peasants but also effectively linked up the production and marketing units and rationally guided the rural areas to readjust their production set-up. This method is good and worthwhile for all localities to emulate and popularize. In the future, we must decontrol the purchasing and marketing of all farm products, with the exception of some special products; resolutely abolish market monopolization; eliminate obstacles; and break with regional, trade, and ownership barriers.

Currently, because the economic system is still changing and the socialist market economy is still not well developed, most peasants are unfamiliar with the market. This needs the efforts of the party committees and governments at all levels and the relevant departments to strengthen guidance and organization for peasants, conscientiously render socialized service, help peasants carry out market analysis and forecast, and provide reliable information for them in a timely manner. The commercial, supply and marketing, and foreign trade departments and industrial enterprises should earnestly sign production and marketing contracts with peasants on their own initiative. Cadres and party members should take the lead in entering the market to carry out the purchasing, marketing, and processing of farm and sideline products, and help peasants promote sales. Banking departments must actively collect funds for purchasing staple farm and sideline products, and the transportation departments must try by all possible means to help them solve delivery and transport problems. All in all, to judge whether we have paid attention to agriculture and to judge the degree of attention we have paid, we should mainly see whether we have successfully solved the agricultural (large-scale agricultural) socialized service issue. Currently, we should pay special attention to solving the issue of difficulties in selling farm products and increasing the value of the products.

2. Deeply Carry Out Activities on Developing Agriculture With Science and Education, and Actively Promote Technological Progress in the Rural Areas

In the future, our country's agricultural development principle is high yield of fine quality with maximum efficiency. This implies that agricultural development must rely on and be determined by science and technology. Therefore, to support agriculture, we must firmly grasp this crucial point and exert strenuous efforts in this aspect. In addition to making all cadres foster the idea of relying on science and technology, we must also make the broad masses of peasants do so and enhance their enthusiasm in accelerating technological progress. In actively strengthening propaganda and education concerning this, cadres, party members, and grass-roots cadres and militia should take

the lead in studying, paying attention to and applying science and technology. It is necessary to set up various levels of organizations, that are composed of leaders, science professionals and technicians, and representatives of the masses, to take charge of making specific study and planning, organizing and promoting technological progress, encouraging invention and creation, and inviting specialists and skilled persons. Agricultural, educational, supply and marketing, and financial departments should work in cooperation with one another and make good coordination in the aspects of projects, capital, goods and materials, and personnel. Why do I lay stress on science and technology? Of course, I do not mean ignoring the policy functions or paying no attention to the input to other aspects. In reality, to develop and improve agriculture and the rural economy, we must adopt a series of coordinated measures and enjoy the close cooperation and vigorous support of all fronts.

3. Readjust the Production Structure in Line With the Market Demands and Comprehensively Develop the Rural Economy

Over the past years, the provincial party committee has constantly laid stress on comprehensively developing agriculture. We have made noticeable achievements in this regard. In line with the requirements of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we should further speed up the readjustment of the rural production structure.

The province as a whole should persist in the principle of comprehensively developing the rural economy with a view to make the best and full use of laborers and other resources. According to the principle of proceeding from reality and the market economic law, we should develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery, town and township industries, and tertiary industry. We should firmly grasp three points in doing our specific work: First, proceed from our own conditions. Second, proceed from market demands. Third, stress economic results. Of course, these principles and requirements are by no means absolute or unchangeable but are, to a great extent, determined by the people's subjective activity. Practice showed that the conditions for development are good and the markets in and outside the province and the country are vast. There are gigantic potentials in various spheres. To achieve this, we should tap the potentials to realize development.

To speed up the readjustment of the rural production structure and comprehensively develop the rural economy, we should focus on cultivating and developing new economic growth points with great potential, full managerial vitality, fast growth rate, and high economic results. First, we should vigorously develop small town and township economic areas characterized by industry and trade. With these small economic zones, we will be able to collect funds, attract skilled persons, transfer laborers, speed up the coordination of urban and rural areas, and optimize the organization of production factors. Second, we should vigorously mobilize all households to develop the garden-based economy; use the scattered areas in front of and

behind the houses to develop cropping, breeding, processing, and service industries; and assimilate surplus laborers and surplus labor hours to turn slack seasons into busy ones. Third, we should vigorously develop the economy with village's special characteristics, bring into play the advantages of production groups, occupy the markets with large-scale management, pioneer marketing spheres, and ensure that the development of an industry will make a village rich and promote a group of industries' development. Fourth, we should vigorously develop the labor service economy by pioneering domestic markets and conducting cooperation with foreign countries, regard the export of laborers as an industry, widely pioneer ways for exporting laborers, and transfer laborers to new rising industries, the industries other than agriculture, and foreign countries. Fifth, we should vigorously develop the private and individual sectors of the economy. We should relax the restrictions of policies and give free rein to developing the private and individual sectors of the economy. We should pay particular attention to bringing into play the functions of the able; and boldly use, enthusiastically cultivate, positively bring in, and pay attention to protecting the able. Sixth, we should vigorously develop the export-oriented economy characterized by bringing in capital, technology, and skilled persons and conducting cooperation with other places; bring into full play the province's advantages of having special local products and rich natural resources; try every possible means to pioneer channels for exporting products, bringing in capital, and conducting cooperation; and develop foreign exchange earning agriculture and three types of foreign-funded enterprises.

4. Realistically Protect the Interests of the Peasants and Mobilize the Enthusiasm of the Peasants

The peasants are the main body of agriculture and the rural work. To pay attention to agriculture, first of all, we should care for the peasants and protect the interests of the peasants so as to mobilize their enthusiasm for developing agriculture and the rural economy. At the recent agricultural and rural work forum of six provinces in south China, Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out: "What the peasants most long for at present is that the party and the government would support them to further enliven the rural management and guide them to enter the new world of the socialist market economy, to become rich as soon as possible, and to attain the target of becoming fairly well-off. We worry most about some rural policies and agricultural aid measures that have not been implemented. We are the least satisfied with all fronts asking for money from rural areas. This will damage the peasants' economic interests and dampen their enthusiasm. Now, it is time that people from higher levels to lower ones cooperate with one another and resolutely adopt measures to conscientiously solve problems in the rural areas. The general secretary's speech struck home and grasped the problems which the peasants were most concerned about. In his speech at today's teleconference of the State Council, Premier Li Peng repeatedly stressed the necessity to protect the interests of the peasants and also set forth specific requirements. We must conscientiously implement the

guidelines of the instructions of central leading comrades and realistically grasp the great matter of protecting the interests of the peasants and mobilizing their enthusiasm. According to the requirements of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we have done a lot of work to solve the peasants' difficulties in marketing grain in order to reduce their burden. Particularly since the beginning of this year, the province has generally launched the "five-cleanup and three-consolidation" campaign. Thus, the trend of yearly increases of peasants' burdens has been brought under control. However, the peasants' burden is still quite heavy. Difficulties in marketing grain and problems of not paying peasants for agricultural produce persist. There are some other problems that have not been resolved to the satisfaction of the people. So, we should continue pursuing the purpose of the party and understand the great significance of protecting the interests of the peasants and mobilizing their enthusiasm to approach from the high plane of ensuring the long-term order, stability, and prosperity of the country.

Now, we should firmly grasp the several matters that the peasants are most concerned about. First, we should find ways to eliminate the difficulties in marketing grain. All grain departments should make efforts to tap potential, try every possible means to purchase all the surplus grain from the peasants, and also adhere to the lowest grain protection prices set by the province. Second, we should resolutely pay the peasants. All departments concerned should finish the collection of farm and sideline products purchasing funds before the Spring Festival. Third, we should continue to achieve the management of capital goods according to the requirements as set forth in the circular of the State Council and strictly ban the phenomena of having excessive intermediate circulation links, increasing prices at each level, and adding to the peasants' burden. Fourth, we should continue to firmly attend to eliminating their unreasonable burden. We should resolutely stop various kinds of activities of arbitrarily apportioning expenses from the masses and realistically control the peasants' burden within 5 percent of the 1992 per capita net income of the peasants. The areas of complaint concerning the peasants' unreasonably heavy burden must be corrected and their leaders and responsible persons should be investigated.

For a period of time, I received letters from the masses on the situation in which rural collectives were practicing usury. Over the past two days, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee especially discussed and studied the problem relating to village-level collectives granting usurious loans, maintained that this serious problem must resolutely be solved, and also set forth specific measures. The provincial government will issue a document and work out specific regulations. Principal leaders of the party committees and governments at various levels should personally attend to the solution of the problem. Principal leaders should personally organize forces to solve the major problems involving the interests of the peasants and strictly make checks. Only when the people from higher levels on down pay attention to the problem, positively go into action, protect the interests of

the peasants, and mobilize their enthusiasm will there be a firm foundation and a reliable guarantee for the development of agriculture and the rural economy and the stability of the rural areas and society as a whole.

5. Enhance the Leadership Over Agriculture and Rural Work, Ensure the Down-To-Earth Implementation of the Television and Telephone Conference

In successful agricultural and rural work and in overall implementation of the spirit of the State Council-sponsored conference, we must further strengthen leadership in agricultural and rural work. Particularly under the new situation in which agriculture is being oriented to the socialist market economy, new phenomena and problems have emerged. Many problems arising from the discrepancy between the current situation and ideology, work, and systems, urgently require party committees and governments at all levels to provide leadership and services.

First, a good job should be done in studying, discussing, relaying, and implementing the spirit of the television and telephone conference. The important speeches of General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng on the important issues of agricultural and rural work generally cared to by cadres at all levels and the vast number of people, provide the answers to questions, and detail specific and clear demands, policies, and measures for dealing with these problems. They also provide a basis and a means for us to correctly analyze the rural situation and to do a good job in conducting various work in rural areas. The leading comrades of party committees and governments at all levels should earnestly study the essence of the conference's spirit, hold discussions keeping reality in mind, deeply master it, and publicize it among cadres at all levels and among a vast number of people. They should integrate the study and propaganda of the two speeches with those of the decision adopted at the Eighth Plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and those of the documents adopted at the 14th CPC Congress; with the implementation of the spirit of the 10th session of the fifth provincial party committee; and with the work arrangements for 1993. Efforts should be made to make full use of mass media to successfully conduct the propaganda of public opinions and to rapidly relay the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with regard to attaching great importance to agriculture and protecting the peasants' interest among each of every household so as to have the broad masses of grass-roots level cadres and peasants know the great concern shown by the party and the government for them and the great attention paid by the party and government to agricultural and rural work, as well as know that the party and the government are determined to resolutely adopt measures to deal with the temporary problems cropping up in some localities.

Second, we should further improve leadership style and upgrade leadership. Developing the market economy represents a new task. We must bring about corresponding changes to our ideology, concepts, mode of thinking, and working methods. Efforts should be made to vigorously study new knowledge and to master new skills. We should

earnestly investigate and study major and important problems cropping up in rural reform, development, and construction. We should also carefully put forward in a timely manner countermeasures to handle these problems and make arrangements for dealing with them. By combining the summary work of the year's end, we should examine the results scored in agricultural and rural work so as to determine whether localities have prioritized agricultural and rural work; whether the work style of leaders is realistic; whether the service work is timely; and whether the masses of peasants are satisfied with the current situation. In particular, we should examine the problems concerning the peasants' burdens and regard the burdens as an important aspect of the inspection work.

Third, various relevant departments should assume their responsibility in line with the demands adopted at the television and telephone conference and strengthen the support for agriculture and the rural work.

Comrades, the new year is in sight and Spring Festival will come soon. The province's current situation is very fine. It is hoped that cadres at all levels will make persistent efforts, do a good job in grasping the overall construction of both material and spiritual civilizations, and win an even greater victory in the new year. What is particularly important is to earnestly make arrangements for production and livelihood in poor areas and households so as to enable the masses across the province to have a happy and comfortable Spring Festival. Lastly, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, I would like to extend festive greetings to the cadres and the masses who are working on the forefront of agricultural and rural work.

Correction to Jilin List of Elected Officials

SK1002005293

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Jilin Lists Names of Newly Elected Officials," published in the 8 February China DAILY REPORT, page 65:

Column one, paragraph six, only sentence, make read: Vice Governors: Liu Xilin, Zhang Yueqi, Wang Guofa, Quan Zhezhu,...(changing spelling of name from "Zhang Yuqi" to "Zhang Yueqi")

Wen Shizhen on Liaoning Government Corruption

SK1002084093 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] At the forum on party building of the provincial government organs, which was held on 9 February, Wen Shizhen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province, criticized some current negative phenomena among the government organs. Wen Shizhen said: At present, the whole country, from the central authorities to localities, are positively deliberating, exploring, and discussing the issue of organizational reform. Vast numbers of cadres are extremely concerned with it. It is comprehensible if some units have different opinions, but it is unacceptable for some units to be listless in work, lax in discipline, dilatory

in taking action, and squabbling and shirking responsibility. In a few units, some comrades refuse to go to work on schedule, coming late and leaving early, and are even indifferent to their professional duties. Such a situation must be changed.

Wen Shizhen also dwelt on his own opinions about the two sensitive issues much discussed by the people. The first issue is about the party and government organs that run corporations. Wen Shizhen pointed out: We encourage some personnel of party and government organs to initiate economic entities, the tertiary industry, and the industries serving enterprises and the society. However, we must separate the government administration from enterprise management, and separate officials from commercial activities. The in-service cadres should not engage in politics and commerce simultaneously, nor should they abuse their powers to do business and extort personal favors.

Wen Shizhen said: Even in a capitalist country, officials of the state organs are not allowed to do business. Therefore, when party and government organs initiate economic entities, the economic entities must be separated from their government organs, and when the personnel of party and government organs engage in economic activities, they should also separate themselves from government organs.

The second issue is about the purchase of stocks by party and government cadres. Wen Shizhen said: Party and government cadres holding certain posts should not involve themselves in the purchase and sales of stocks. The reason is: Because cadres of party and government organs are officials of the state, and the government is the manager of the stock market, then officials involving themselves in stock investment will probably interfere with the dealing and transaction of stocks due to their personal favors, and this will lead to corruption and unhealthy trends.

Wen Shizhen also pointed out: Government cadres, leading cadres in particular, must be devoted to their duties and rouse themselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous. They should not engage in jobs unsuitable for their duties. In addition, party and government organs should also work out stipulations to make clear whom of their cadres may engage in second jobs.

Northwest Region

Shaanxi To Inspect Policy Implementation

HK1002051993 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Feb 93

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee yesterday convened a meeting of its standing committee, which decided that an examination will be carried out throughout the province in February concerning the implementation of the important talks by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his southern tour and the spirit of the 14th party congress, as well as the implementation of the spirit of last year's provincial party delegates' working conference on opening to the outside world, the provincial party committee's

working conference, and the provincial telephone conference on rural work. At the same time, a more intensive and systematic investigation and study of agriculture and of rural work will be carried out.

The provincial party committee maintained that it has been at least one month or at most six months since the spirit of the aforementioned conferences was put into effect by all prefectures, cities, and departments. Questions remain as to precisely how the implementation is proceeding, what other problems exist, and whether or not the current problems in agriculture and rural work have been resolved. Have the demands outlined by the provincial party committee and provincial government been met? It is necessary at present to conduct an earnest, comprehensive examination. Problems that will be exposed or discovered should be resolved immediately. [passage omitted]

This inspection and investigation activity is to be carried out under the planning and direction of Zhang Boxing, provincial party secretary, and Bai Qingcai, governor. Liu Yonggui, provincial party deputy secretary, and Xu Shanlin, vice governor who is also a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, will be in charge of the operation. A total of seven departmental inspection teams will be set up, each headed by leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial people's congress, provincial government, and provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee. The inspection will be carried out in two steps: The first will be conducted by the different prefectures, cities, and provincial departments, while the second step will involve a sample survey of the various prefectures and cities, certain provincial departments, certain counties, and certain large and medium-sized enterprises by the provincial inspection teams.

Namelists of New Xinjiang Officials

OW0602111793 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 93 p 2

["Public Announcements by the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress"—XINJIANG RIBAO headline]

[Text] No 1. The first session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 18 January 1993 elected the following officials of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress:

Chairman: Amudun Niyaz

Vice Chairmen: Xie Fuping [7327 8099 1627], Hederbai, Yusufu Muhanmode, Turbayim, Xu Peng, Ma Cunliang [7456 1317 0081], Xie Hong, Hujihan Hakemofu [5170 0679 3352 0761 0344 5459 1133], Amina Apaer [7093 4717 1226 7093 1584 1422]

Secretary General: Maimaiti Simayi [6314 6314 2251 0674 7456 5030]

Committee Members: (43 in total, according to stroke order of the Uygur alphabet)

Abudushalamu Yimeibahai [7093 0008 6757 3097 2139 2606 0122 5019 1572 3189] (Uygur), Abudukadeer Tuoheti [7093 0008 6757 0595 1795 1422 2094 0678 2251] (Kirgiz), Abuduhadier Wumaier [7093 0008 6757 0761 6611 1422 3527 6314 1422] (Uygur), Abulizi Dawuti [7093 0008 0500 1320 6671 0710 2251] (Uygur), Aerya [7093 1422 0068] (Mongolian), Anjizhi [1344 0679 1807] (Xibe), An Qingming [1344 1987 2494] (female), Ansi-
 erding Mushayefu [1344 2448 1422 0002 2606 3097 0048 1133] (Uygur), Basiti Apizi [1572 2448 2251 7093 4122 1320] (Uygur), Tuohutaerhan [2094 0039 1044 1422 3063] (Kazak), Tuohuti Baiheti [2094 0039 2251 2157 0678 2251] (Uygur), Tuohutihan Tuohuti [2094 0039 2251 3063 2094 0039 2251] (female, Uygur), Tuerdi Tuniyazi [0685 1422 0966 0685 1441 3660 1320] (Uygur), Zhang Xuewen [1728 1331 2429] (Hui), Zhuang Shunchang [8369 7311 2490], Chen Yuexia [7115 2588 7209] (female), Qi Shushan [7871 6615 1472], Hailiqiemu Daolaiti [3189 6849 0011 2606 6670 0171 2251] (female, Uygur), He Bingxian [0149 4426 6343], Rouzitanmu Minasufu [5131 1320 0982 2606 4717 4780 5685 1133] (Tajik), Ruxian Xierifu [5423 0341 6200 2430 3940] (female, Uygur), Song Dacheng [1345 1129 2052], Si Xiuzheng [0674 4423 3791] (female), Xu Fugen [1776 4395 2704], Xielifu Yiming [6200 0500 3940 0181 2494] (Uygur), Xindeu [2450 1795 4395] (Daur), Fu Dasheng [0265 6671 3932], Habule Wusiman [0761 1580 0519 3527 2448 3341] (Uygur), Kabin Dawuti [0595 6333 6671 0710 2251P (Kazak), Luan Zhenzhong [2940 2182 0022], Ma Jie [7456 2638] (female, Hui), Mahemuti Shadier [7802 0678 2606 2251 3097 0966 1422] (Uygur), Maimaitiming Tuohuti [6314 6314 2251 2494 2094 0039 2251] (Uygur), Maimaiti Nuer [6314 6314 2251 0505 1422] (Uygur), Muheiti Manlike [2606 7815 2251 3341 0500 0344] (Uygur), Mijiti Silamu [4717 0679 2251 2448 2139 2606] (Uygur), Apeizhi Rehemaite [7093 1014 1807 3583 0678 6314 2251] (Uygur), Wang Libo [3769 4539 2672], Wang Weicheng [3769 4850 2052], Yang Shengchun [2799 3932 2504], Yang Gang [2799 0474], Yang Yimin [2799 6654 3046], and Yan Houzhong [7051 0624 1813]

No. 2. The First Session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 18 January 1993 elected the following officials of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government:

Chairman: Tomur Dawamat

Vice Chairmen: Wang Lequan, Abulaidi Amudurexiti, Wang Yousan, Wufuer Abudula [0710 3940 1422 7093 0008 6757 2139], Li Donghui, Aisihaiti Kelimubai [5337 2448 3189 2251 0344 6849 2606 2157], Zhang Heng [4545 1854], Mijiti Nasier [4717 0679 2251 4780 2448 1422]

No. 3. The First Session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 18 January 1993 elected Kurban Rozi as president of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Higher People's Court.

No. 4. The First Session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 18 January 1993 elected Mijiti Kurban as chief procurator of the

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate (to be submitted for approval by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress via the procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate)

Specially announced by the Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress

18 January 1993

More Appointments, Removals

OW0602111093 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 93 p 3

["List of Appointments and Removals by the Standing Committee of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress"—XINJIANG RIBAO headline]

[Text] The list of appointments and removals by the Standing Committee of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress. (Adopted at the First Session of the Standing Committee of Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 20 January 1993)

(1) Appointing Yang Maoquan [2799 5399 3123] as vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Wu Jingshou [0702 2529 1108] as deputy director of the General Office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Abuduhadier Wumaier [7093 0008 6757 0761 6611 1422 0710 6314 1422] as chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Xu Guanbin [6079 6034 2430] as vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Luan Zhenzhong [2940 2182 0022] as chairman of the Deputies and Personnel Work Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Abulaiti Mamuti [7093 0008 0171 2251 7456 2606 2251] as vice chairman of the Deputies and Personnel Work Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Yang Mengcai [2799 1322 2088] as vice chairman of the Deputies and Personnel Work Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Ansi-
 erding Mushayefu [1344 2448 1422 0002 2606 3097 0048 1133] as chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Appointing Cao Xiyi [2580 5032 1150] as deputy director of the Survey and Research Office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Li Jing as deputy director of the General Office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Yong Shengqi as deputy director of the General Office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Qian Zhi as deputy director of the General Office of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Zhang Chengyi as vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Ansierding Mushayefu as chairman of the Deputies and Personnel Work Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Simayi Tiemuer as chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Zhao Dake as vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

Removing Zhao Peisheng as vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;

(2) Appointing Su Yongguang [5685 3057 0342] as chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Planning Commission;

Appointing Song Rugu [1345 3067 7711] as chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Economic Commission;

Appointing Zhang Yuezhi [1728 2574 4249] as chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Commission of Science and Technology;

Appointing Reheman Maisimu [3583 0678 2581 6314 2448 2606] as chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Commission of Ethnic Affairs;

Appointing Chen Jinchi [7115 6855 3069] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Public Security;

Appointing Zhang Ruihua [1728 3843 5478] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of National Security;

Appointing Kurban Niyaz [1655 1422 3803 1441 3660 1320] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Civil Affairs;

Appointing Satar Saud [3097 1044 1422 3097 0710 2251] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Personnel Affairs;

Appointing Chen Zhendong [7115 7201 2639] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Construction;

Appointing Mohanmat Mamut [5459 4988 6314 2251 7456 2606 2251] as director of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Department of Machinery and Electronics Industries;

Appointing Wang Rusheng [3769 1172 0581] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Light Industry;

Appointing Abdulkelim Asim [7093 0008 6757 0344 6869 2606 7093 6007 2606] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Bureau of Food;

Appointing Turxun Toft [0685 1422 6676 2094 0037 2251] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Water Conservancy;

Appointing Mahmud Mamat [6314 0678 2606 2251 6314 6314 2251] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Forestry;

Appointing Yasheng Turxun [0068 3932 0685 1422 6676] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Public Health;

Appointing Mamat Zunong [6314 6314 2251 4371 6593] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Culture;

Appointing Sa Ming [3097 2494] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Department of Radio and Television;

Appointing Bieke Muhamatmusa [0446 0344 2606 0761 6314 2251 2606 3097] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Bureau Chemical Industry;

Appointing Yang Zhanxi [2799 0594 0823] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Bureau of Statistics;

Appointing Yang Xueliang [2799 1331 0081] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Bureau of Commodity Prices;

Appointing Huang Wenyuan [7806 2429 1254] (female) as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Bureau of Auditing;

Appointing Nurmamat Kelim [0505 1422 6314 6314 2251 0344 6869 2606] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Administration of Industry and Commerce;

Appointing Amat Maolaturd [5337 6314 2251 3029 2139 0685 1422 0966] as director of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Bureau of Press and Publication; and

Appointing Aibodula Tieyif [5337 0130 6757 2139 6993 0181 3940] as director of the Foreign Affairs Office under the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government.

(3) Appointing Chen Jiang [7115 3068] (female) as vice president of the Higher People's Court and member of its Adjudication Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region;

Appointing Yao Yaowen [1202 5069 2429] as vice president of the Higher People's Court, and removing him from the office of chief of its Second Criminal Tribunal, of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region;

Removing Zhang Jiuling [1728 0049 7881] from his offices of vice president of the Higher People's Court, and member of its adjudication committee, of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region;

Removing Dong Zhen [5516 7201] from his offices of vice president of the Higher People's Court, and members of its adjudication committee, of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and

Removing Zhuo Lide [0587 4539 1795] from his offices of vice president of the Higher People's Court, and member of its adjudication committee, of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

(4) Removing Chen Dehui [7115 4539 1920] from the office of deputy chief procurator of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate;

Removing Liu Yang [0491 2254] from the offices of deputy chief procurator of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate and member of its procuratorial committee; and

Removing Chen Jiang [7115 3068] (female) from the offices of procurator of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate and members of its procuratorial committee.

Official Forecasts Mainland-Taiwan Shipping
HK1002082293 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Feb 93 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Liu Dizhong: "Shipping Between Mainland, Taiwan 'Is Not Far Off'"]

[Text] China's first ocean shipping syndicate is expected to be set up this week to meet the increasing demand of the nation's foreign trade and the expected revival of the world economy.

A top official of the new Ocean Shipping Companies Group (Cosco Group) disclosed yesterday that one of its targets is to open the direct shipping route to Taiwan and predicted that the day to resume navigation between the mainland and the island "is not far off."

Chen Zhongbiao, President of the Cosco Group, also told China Daily in an interview that his company has started regular sailings last month to South Africa, which does not yet have diplomatic relations with China, and preparations are well under way to open new shipping lines to Israel.

The Cosco Group will be organized by more than 160 State-owned enterprises, including Cosco as the backbone and six other major ocean shipping companies based in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin, Qingdao, Dalian and Lianyungang.

Other large enterprises such as the China Ocean Shipping Agency, best known as Penavico, the China Marine Bunker Supply Company and the China Road Transportation Company are also merged into the group, which is one of the newly-established 55 industrial and transportation conglomerates approved by the State Council as part of the country's on-going market-style reform of economic structure.

With a fleet of more than 600 vessels, whose total dead-weight tonnage tops 15 million, the Cosco Group ranks as one of the largest ocean shipping enterprises in the world.

The establishment of the new shipping group, according to Chen, will help ease the overload in ocean shipping caused by the foreign trade boom of the country in recent years.

China's total import and export volume reached \$165.63 billion last year, up 22.1 percent over the previous year,

and is expected to maintain a momentum of high-speed growth in the last two years of the nation's eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-95).

Chen predicted that the Cosco Group will take up more than 80 percent of ocean transport of the country, although about 145 local shipping companies were set up over the past decade to take up shares in the transport of the nation's foreign trader cargo.

The Cosco Group now has inaugurated 58 regular international shipping lines and its fleet has called at more than 1,100 ports in 150 countries and regions, making on average more than 200 sailings from China every month.

In the next two years, Chen said, the Cosco Group will expand its fleet with a number of larger container vessels of 3,500-3,700 TEU (20-foot equivalent units) each to increase sailings to Europe and America. Also, it plans to open round-the-globe sailings in the not distant future.

As the new shipping group has been granted more decision-making power, Chen said, it will adopt more flexible policies to face the challenge of intense competition on the world shipping market. It has established a worldwide business network with 81 overseas branches in shipping joint ventures in more than 30 countries and regions.

In sharp contrast to the global recession, the president said, shipping business has dramatically expanded between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait since 1990. Several hundred Taiwan ocean-shipping vessels, registered in the third party, called at mainland ports every year while a large number of mainland sailors working on foreign vessels visited Taiwan.

A Cosco delegation visited Taiwan last year where it had a wide range discussion with its Taiwan counterparts on shipping business. Meanwhile, representatives from Taiwan shipping companies also visited the mainland.

Although direct navigation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait has not been resumed, the mainland's trade with the island through Hong Kong amounted to \$8 billion last year and the figure is expected to be higher this year.

"This is a big market for both mainland and Taiwan shipping companies," Chen said, adding that the Cosco Group has long prepared to start direct sailings to Taiwan.

President Li Nominates Lien Chan for Premier

OW1002035493 Taipei China Broadcasting Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 93

[From the "Hookup" program]

[Text] After completing the process of seeking opinions, President Li Teng-hui has decided to nominate Taiwan Provincial Governor Lien Chan as premier. He told Lien Chan, Lin Yang-kang, and Hao Po-tsun of his decision on the evening of 9 February. The nomination will be submitted to a session of the Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Committee this morning [10 February]. As the nonmainstream faction of the Kuomintang had said it would neither boycott nor oppose the nomination, the Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Committee is expected to approve Lien Chan as next premier without dispute.

Li Teng-hui will explain the reasons for the nomination of Lien Chan at the Kuomintang meeting. The Presidential Office also issued an official news release late at night on President Li's decision to nominate the Taiwan provincial governor as the next premier following consultations by President Li with Hao Po-tsun and Lin Yang-kang [words indistinct].

Yesterday afternoon President Li also met groups from the Kuomintang and Democratic Progressive Party, respectively. Following the meetings, President Li then met Lin Yang-kang and Hao Po-tsun, respectively, at the Presidential Office and told them of his decision and the reasons for his nomination of Lien Chan for premier.

Noting that Lien Chan is qualified to become premier because of his academic background, experience, character, and competence, President Li also said that as Lien Chan was relatively young, he needed to gain more experience. President Li also affirmed the administrative experience and political wisdom of Lin Yang-kang and Hao Po-tsun and expressed the hope that they would continue to involve themselves in politics.

Lin Yang-kang and Hao Po-tsun expressed their support for the president's decision to nominate Lien Chan.

Meanwhile, following the approval of the nomination of Lien Chan for premier by the Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Committee, the ruling party will mobilize party organizations and try to get Lien Chan's nomination approved as smoothly as possible by the Legislative Yuan.

As for Lien Chan, he will also vigorously work toward winning support from legislators. The Legislative Yuan will examine the credentials of the premiership nominee on 24, 25 February and vote on the nomination on 26 February.

If Lien Chan wins the approval of legislators without any problems, he will be the first premier of Taiwanese origin. He is expected to deliver a policy report to the Legislative Yuan on 5 March, and following that there will be a general interpellation on policy at the Legislative Yuan.

Further on Nomination

OW1002080593 Taipei CNA in English 0747 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 10 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui, in his capacity as chairman of the ruling Kuomintang [KMT], Wednesday morning nominated Taiwan Governor Lien Chan as the new premier at the weekly meeting of the KMT Central Standing Committee.

The president's nomination won unanimous support from all committee members.

The Presidential Office announced Tuesday [9 February] night that President Li made the decision earlier Tuesday after thorough consideration of opinions from various sectors across society.

The announcement came hours after the president met with Lien at the presidential residence. Vice President Li Yuan-zu, Presidential Secretary-General Tsiang Yien-si and KMT Secretary-General Sung Chu-yu were also in attendance.

Lien assured President Li that he would do his utmost to serve the country, according to the Presidential Office statement. He later visited Premier Hao Po-tsun and Judicial Yuan President Lin Yang-kang to seek their support.

The president informed Premier Hao and Judicial Yuan President Lin of his decision Tuesday afternoon, the statement said. Hao, who tendered his resignation on Jan. 31, had suggested that Lin succeed him at the post.

Lien, 57, a Taiwan native born on the Chinese Mainland, will take office on March 1 if his nomination is approved by the Legislative Yuan. The legislature is scheduled to screen the qualifications of the nominee on Feb. 24-25 and vote on the nomination on Feb. 26. Some members of the Central Standing Committee have proposed to advance the date of voting to Feb. 23. The proposal will be discussed by the legislators.

KMT Panel Approves Lien

OW1002032593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 10 KYODO—The top decision-making panel of Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang (KMT) agreed Wednesday to the nomination of the governor of Taiwan Province, Lien Chan, as its new premier, party officials said.

Lien, 57, was nominated by President Li Teng-hui, who is chairman of the panel, the Central Standing Committee.

A news report on Taiwan Television on Tuesday [9 February] evening said that before telling Lien earlier in the day that he would be nominated, Li asked him in a meeting at the presidential residence in Taipei about press reports concerning his taxes. Lien explained that they had been handled legally, it said.

The report quoted Lien as telling the president that he would devote his entire efforts to gaining the support of the Legislative Yuan, or parliament.

Many party elders on the panel had been known to prefer the present premier, Hao Po-tsun, or Judicial Yuan President Lin Yang-kang for the premiership.

Lien faces a tougher test in the Legislative Yuan, which will vote on the nomination on February 26 after two days of discussion.

Although the KMT holds a majority with 101 seats in the 161-seat legislature, its moderate "mainstream," which backs Li and his efforts to "localize" political power, can only count on 70 to 75 votes.

Lien must thus gain the support of "nonmainstream" KMT legislators, who supported Hau, or the acquiescence of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, which holds over 50 seats.

If approved, Lien will be the first native Taiwanese to become premier in the island's 47 years under the KMT.

The premiership has been monopolized by mainland-born leaders who came to Taiwan in 1949 after the KMT was defeated by the Chinese Communist Party in a civil war. Although born in Xian in China's Shaanxi Province, Lien is considered to be a Taiwan native.

Lien's father was a KMT official—rare for a Taiwan native—and went to the mainland in the early 1930s to work for the Republic of China's central government. Lien's grandfather wrote a general history of Taiwan which is still widely consulted.

Before becoming Taiwan governor in 1990, Lien held a number of central government posts, including foreign minister, vice premier and minister of communications. He obtained a degree in political science at National Taiwan University in 1957 and studied in the U.S. after completing his military service.

Li's decision to name Lien had been expected for several months, and may end weeks of uncertainty over the island's top leadership posts after reports emerged in the local press that Li wanted Hao, a China-born former four-star general and army chief of staff, to step down. Hao's resistance to doing so broke in late January.

By choosing Lien, Li with a single stroke ends the domination of the KMT's "old guard" of politicians born in Mainland China over Taiwan's executive branch and secures a cooperative partner from among the younger generation of Taiwanese leaders to further promote democratic reform.

Official on Intellectual Property Rights Dispute

OW1002082493 Taipei CNA in English 0814 GMT 10 Feb 93

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 10 (CNA)—Bill Clinton's administration may place the Republic of China [ROC] on a priority watch list should Taipei fail to honor the agreement it had previously reached with Washington on intellectual property rights protection, a ranking trade official warned Tuesday [9 February].

The ROC and the United States reached a tacit understanding on the issue last June, with Taipei promising to push through the passing of the ROC-US copyrights agreement on the legislative floor.

The Legislative Yuan passed the agreement but shelved eight controversial provisions.

"The agreement is the result of 'give-and-take' after grueling negotiations," said Tsai Lien-sheng, section chief of the BOFT [Board of Foreign Trade] which was responsible for the talks.

It is understandable that the US side has expressed disappointment over the Yuan's tough stance, Tsai explained.

Washington, he added, has also filed a strong protest to Taipei over its permitted parallel import of genuine products and the alleged little progress in the check of copyrighted software equipped on personal computers for sale abroad.

Without positive steps in meeting US demands, the ROC is very likely to be placed on a US priority watch list, Tsai said. The likelihood has increased in particular light of the Clinton administration's coming up with a tougher stance in dealing with external trade disputes, he noted.

The next round of ROC-US consultations on intellectual property rights is scheduled to open March 15 in Washington, D.C.

The government has yet decided on its chief negotiators for the consultations, Tsai noted.

He added that American customs officials will come here later this week to learn for themselves Taiwan's examination process for exported computers.

Meanwhile, an official with the American Institute in Taiwan, the body representing US interests in Taiwan in the absence of diplomatic relations, told CNA in Washington Tuesday that the US could possibly adopt retaliatory moves against Taiwan if the US demand was not well received during the consultations. The US has lost patience on the issue, the official warned.

Hong Kong

Jiang Zemin Meets With Hong Kong Businessmen
OW0902050193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0451
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met with Cheng Yu-tung, chairman of the New World Development Ltd. of Hong Kong; Cheng Kar-shun, general manager of the company, and their party here this morning.

The Cheng's attended a ceremony for signing an agreement of cooperation in the field of electronics here yesterday.

Chinese Minister of Machinery and Electronics Industry He Guangyuan and Vice-Minister Zeng Peiyan were present at the meeting.

No 'Secret Deals' Planned Between UK, PRC
HK1002115393 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT
10 Feb 93

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb 10 (AFP)—The Hong Kong government repeated assurances Wednesday [10 February] there would be no secret deals between London and Beijing on the territory's future in the run-up to its handover to China in 1997.

Secretary for Constitutional Affairs Michael Sze told a meeting of the Legislative Council, Hong Kong's mini-legislature: "If there were to be discussions between Britain and China resulting in an understanding, the British and Hong Kong Governments would of course recommend it to this Council."

But, he said: "Discussions at the diplomatic level will have to remain confidential if a result is to be achieved."

China last year claimed there had been secret agreements on electoral arrangements, but British officials said confidential documents published by both sides did not prove Beijing's case.

Sze said parliamentary elections in 1995 would be held on the basis of laws enacted by the Council, referring to the debate scheduled for next week on Governor Chris Patten's proposals for electoral reform.

The British Government endorsed Patten's repeated pledges that arrangements for the polls should be open, fair and acceptable to the people of Hong Kong, Sze said.

The governor's predecessor Sir David Wilson was widely regarded as being too soft on China and agreeing to deals with Beijing behind Hong Kong people's backs. Patten's tough attitude towards China and pledges to consult Hong Kong people before reaching any agreements with Beijing has angered Chinese leaders and dragged Sino-British relations to an all-time low.

The governor's proposals for broadening the franchise in the 1995 elections are among the main points of contention between the two sides.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Council passed a motion on Wednesday in support of electing a new president from among its members. The post is traditionally held by the governor, but Patten announced in his October policy speech that he wished to hand over the responsibility. The date for the election of a new president has been set for February 19.

Beijing, Hong Kong Establish Joint Company
OW0902200993 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637
GMT 9 Feb 93

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)—The signing ceremony of an agreement for the establishment of Jingxin Investment Co. Ltd., a joint venture to be set up between Beijing and Hong Kong, was held in Beijing hotel here this afternoon.

The Hong Kong partner, the New World Development Co., is to invest 500 million yuan (about 88 million U.S. dollars) in a construction fund in addition to the joint registered capital of 10 million U.S. dollars.

Making use of overseas investment, advanced technology and management experience, the corporation is to speed up infrastructural construction in Beijing and transform older sections of the city.

The corporation is to use stock investments in its construction projects and technological transformation of old industrial enterprises and township enterprises.

Its first construction project is expected to be the replacement of old houses in the city's Chongwen District with apartment buildings.

The corporation was co-founded by New World Development Co. from Hong Kong and Beijing's Jinglong Business Co. and Jingtai Company.

The New World Development Co. has invested in six projects, which include deals in real estate and transformation of commercial enterprises in Beijing.

During the first month of this year, Beijing approved 211 foreign-funded enterprises, an increase of 77 percent over the same period of last year, with a total contracted investment of 1.025 billion U.S. dollars.

Correction to Planned Lu Ping, Zhou Nan Meeting
HK0802033593

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Lu Ping, Zhou Nan To Meet Advisers," published in the 5 February China DAILY REPORT, page 42:

Column one, third paragraph, only sentence, make read: ...and Deputy Director Qin Wenjun; from the Coordination Department of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, Director Lin Keping, Deputy Director Mao Gengnian, and Section Chief Qiu Dong. [new paragraph]

Zhao Nan was... (changing spellings from "Xin Wenjun" to "Qin Wenjun"; from "Mao Yunian" to "Mao Gengnian"; and from "Xiu Dong" to "Qiu Dong")

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11 February 1993

